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REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

VOL. XXIV NO. 71 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

INSURANCE
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Lucknow Not To Shelve Office Acceptance Issue

Jawahar's Question To Bhulabhai

Effect Of Office Acceptance On Mass-Mind

TASKS BEFORE WORKING COMMITTEE

Prolonged Discussion Discloses Three Sets Of Views

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The Congress Working Committee adjourned at 5 p.m. against without arriving at a decision regarding the Office Acceptance question. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant on behalf of the Congress Parliamentary Board continued discussions with the Congress Working Committee on Council Entry and Office Acceptance.

The questions of Council Entry and the Acceptance of Offices under the new constitution, formed the subject-matter for important discussions, between the Congress Working Committee and the Congress Parliamentary Board, which was represented by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Pundit Gobind Ballabh Pant, this morning.

BHULABHAI'S STATEMENT

The "United Press" special representative at the Harijan Colony gathers that Mr. Desai made a statement before the Working Committee fully explaining what discussions had passed at the Parliamentary Board's meeting held in Delhi, regarding Council Entry, Formation of Provincial Parliamentary Boards, Office Acceptance, etc.

It is understood that Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramyya first discussed the 'pros' and 'cons' of the Office Acceptance issue with Mr. Desai and Pundit Pant and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru joined in the discussions afterwards. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru inquired from Mr. Bhulabhai and Mr. Pant as to what would be the effects of Office Acceptance on the mass mind from view of the Congress ideal.

The meeting which commenced at 8-30 in the morning adjourned at 11 without coming to any conclusion. Discussions would be resumed again at 1-30 p.m.

THREE SETS OF VIEWS.

It appears that three sets of views were placed before the Committee. A minority of orthodox school which was opposed to Council Entry held that the Bombay Congress resolution had rejected the new Constiution and permitted elections only to the Assembly and bye-elections to Provincial Councils—all under the old regime. Unless, therefore, the rejection resolution was rescinded, Council entry under the new constitution could not be permitted.

"AGAINST CONGRESS IDEOLOGY"

A second view favoured contesting the forthcoming general elections. This section considered office acceptance as against Congress ideology.

The third viewpoint wanted office acceptance, and suggested the formation of Provincial Parliamentary Boards for the purpose of securing the maximum results. They considered that the Congress should go to the polls with a definite programme, and hoped that this issue would help them to seize the majority in Provincial Assemblies, especially in Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces, and Bihar.

Yet another view-point was that Congress should now decide upon Council entry and leave the question of office acceptance to be decided at a special session to be convened after the general election results were known.

PREPARING BACKGROUND.

So far the Working Committee was concerned, the stage had not gone beyond the discussions and various view-points were being considered freely, fully and cordially. At the conclusion of to-day's meeting, Babu Rajendra Prasad told the "United Press" special representative in the Harijan Colony that the Working Committee was preparing the background for the proposals to be placed before the Lucknow Congress. They did not arrive at a conclusion.

As soon as the Committee formulated the programme they proposed to place the decisions before the country so that the people might have an opportunity of forming their opinion before the Lucknow Congress meets.—United Press.

PRELIMINARIES GONE THROUGH

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The Congress Working Committee had discussion to-day with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, President, and Pandit G. B. Pant, Secretary, respectively, of the Congress Parliamentary Board on the issues arising from the proposed contesting of elections in provinces under the new constitution. Though the discussion lasted for four hours, it is stated, only the preliminaries were gone into, so that both Mr. Desai and Pandit Pant have again been summoned for conversations after lunch at 2-30 p.m. In view of the protracted nature of the conversations, it appears certain that the Congress Working Committee will have to sit the whole of to-morrow as well, so that Pandit Jawaharlal's plan of leaving to-morrow evening for Ahmedabad might be postponed by a day.—A. P.

Sardar Indisposed

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is indisposed and has got a slight temperature which sometimes mounts to 101 degrees. He is still participating in the Working Committee deliberations.—United Press.

MINISTERIALISTS' PLANS

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The "Hindustan Times" understands that the question of office acceptance may not be finally decided in the Lucknow Session of the Congress though it is likely to come up for discussion.

It is presumed that the party in favour of office acceptance will be able to get the issue postponed till after the provincial elections.—United Press.

SHOULD LUCKNOW DECIDE OFFICE ISSUE?

Majority Of Working Committee Says, Yes

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Discussion between the members of the Congress Working Committee, on the one hand, and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant of the Congress Parliamentary Board, on the other, lasted nearly eight hours to-day and might have been continued a little longer for the fact that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel got fever and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai also felt feverish towards the evening. Mr. Patel had a temperature of 101 degrees.

These discussions related almost solely to the programme to be placed before the Lucknow session of the Congress with particular reference to the elections to the Provincial Assemblies under the new Constitution and the acceptance of Ministry wherever they were in a majority. It appears that of the 12 members of the Congress Working Committee attending, the majority favour the point of view that the Lucknow Congress should express itself on the question of acceptance of office. The minority, though numerically weak, is said to be quite strong with arguments against any decision, especially at this stage when there are yet twelve months before it could become really a live issue.—day tended more and more towards assessing the extent of the success which the Congress is likely to achieve in each province in this connection. Mr. Pant is believed to have given an analysis of the chances as he views them in certain provinces. On the basis of to-day's consultations the members of the Working Committee will have their own independent discussions to-morrow with a view to drafting resolutions bearing on the subject which could suitably be placed before the Subjects Committee of the Lucknow Congress.

Gandhiji has not attended any of these meetings but it is presumed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has been acquainting him with the trend of the views expressed. To-morrow's meeting of the Working Committee, if it will succeed in drafting a formula suitable to all sections of Congress opinion, will be taking a momentous decision as the interest in the Lucknow Congress will centre round the question of acceptance of office under the new Constitution in the provinces.—A.P.

"Shahidgunj" Accused Released

LAHORE, (By Mail).

In pursuance of the Government decision giving general amnesty to all Shahidgunj prisoners, except those convicted or tried on charges of violence the police have withdrawn cases against 26 Sikhs and 7 Hindus who were awaiting their trial on charge of raising slogans likely to create communal ill-feeling on the occasion of Sikh Shahidi procession on November 30, last.

All the accused were discharged on Thursday last.—A.P.

(Stop Press On Page 7)

MORE CRUISERS & DESTROYERS

Italy Building Up Necessary Reserve To Meet Possible Complications

ADMIRAL CAVAGNARI SEES TRAGIC EVENTS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ROME, March 21.

The treaty does not altogether satisfy us technically but we desire to attenuate the divergence which exists as much as possible declared the Under Secretary for Navy, Admiral Cavagnari in a speech in the Chamber. He went on to say that the completion by treaty would constitute a noteworthy restriction of full liberty of action we feel constrained to reserve in the navy field as long as the present situation continues in the Mediterranean. I am revealing no secrets when I say that the political situation which arose following our military expedition in East Africa had truly critical moments which might have given rise to tragic events on the seas. Naval building proceeds without delay and noteworthy additions of smaller craft and submarines have been laid down. In the present year, new cruisers, destroyers and a fair number of submarines will be launched. Our supplies of fuel have increased remarkably and we are rapidly approaching a time when we have the necessary reserves to meet possible complications with calmness.

JIGJIGA HEAVILY BOMBED

Considerable Damage And Loss Of Life

ADDIS ABABA, March 22.

Appearing suddenly on the bright blue sky at 7-30 a.m. 19 big Caproni bombers, flying high over Jigjiga, rained thousands of incendary bombs thereon. Considerable damage and loss of life are reported.

Grave fears are felt for the safety of the Indians working in the Mohamedally stores, one of the first buildings to be hit, though a British store, with a white Ensign flying in the court yard.—Reuter.

Successful Double-Front Attack On Italian Outposts

LONDON: March 21.

Marshal Badoglio's report to Rome to-day, laconically announces intense aircraft activity on both the Fronts; otherwise he has nothing to report.

News from unofficial quarters, however, indicates large-scale operations are proceeding, and Abyssinians have launched a double-front attack on Italian communications.

It is believed, the two armies concerned herein are one led by the Emperor near Antalo 20 miles behind the Italian outposts at Amba Alagi and the other by Ras Kassa. Ras Seyoum launched a successful flank attack 60 miles further north on the communications between Makale and Adowa. Further north still, Dedjazmatch Ayelu is reported to have entered the Eritrean Territory. Italians have renewed air attacks at Quoram.

The Abyssinian Commander of this sector established headquarters under a rocky cliff completely hidden from the air. Only a few members of the bodyguard know the exact position.—Reuter.

FRIENDLY TO ITALY?

ROME, March 21.

The Deputees rose and cheered the Austrian and Hungarian Statesmen when they visited the Chamber. They were welcomed by President Admiral Ciano who declared that Italy learnt the real value of some friendship. She always remembers gratefully that Hungary and Austria supported the justice of her cause.

The Conference with Italian statesmen in which Italy was represented by Sgr. Mussolini and Baron Suvich is being held in accordance with the agreement March 1934 for closer economic relations and mutual consultations

There are no indications as to the trend of discussions hitherto. —Reuter.

HITLER AND LOCARNO PLAN.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, March 21.

The Locarno plan was discussed at a midnight conference at the Chancellery by Herr Hitler, Herr Von Ribbentrop, Herr Goering Herr Von Neurath, General Herr von Blomberg., War Minister, and the Commanders-in-Chief of the Navy and the Army.

Vandalism On The Back Bay

GOVT'S WARNING TO SUBHAS

Adjournment Motions In Assembly

NEW DELHI, March 22.

In connection with the letter received by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose from the British Consul at Vienna, an adjournment motion has been tabled in the Assembly by Pandit Nilkantha Das. M.L.A. to discuss the decision of the Government of India conveyed to Mr. Bose through the British Consul at Vienna to the effect that Mr. Bose could not expect to remain at liberty, should he return to India.

Some short-notice questions have also been given notice of, in this connection, by Mr. Satyanarain Sinha who asks if the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the Reuter message regarding the warning of the Government to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and if the Government will state the reason for taking this action.

He also enquires if it is not a fact that Mr. Bose was arrested last time under Regulation III of 1818 just after Mahatma Gandhi resumed the Civil Disobedience movement in 1932 after his coming back from the Round Table Conference, when the Civil Disobedience movement has been suspended and all prisoners connected with it have been released, why the Government have singled out Mr. Bose for arrest.—United Press.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Dr. Banerjea has given notice of adjournment motion in the Assembly to discuss the report received from London that Subash Bose has been informed that if he returns to India he could not expect to remain at liberty.

NO SURPRISE FOR JAWAHAR

NEW DELHI, Mar. 22.

The members of the Congress Working Committee and the Congress circles expressed resentment at the "Daily Herald" message that should Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose return to India, he might not remain at liberty.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru felt no surprise and Mr. Nariman said:—

"This is expected from the Government that kept Mr. Bose a prisoner from the moment he landed in Calcutta till he boarded the steamer.—United Press.

HAS PATIALA RESIGNED?

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Enquiries in the Government of India circles failed to elicit confirmation or denial of the press report that the Maharajah of Patiala has resigned the Chancellorship of the Chamber of Princes.

A telegram was sent to His Highness who is in his capital, in this connection, but no reply has yet been received.—A.P.

Perils Of Policy Of Quick Returns

BEAUTY AND SPACE SACRIFICED

Marine Drive With Narrow Space For Traffic

Wanted Immediate Revision Of Scheme

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

A couple of years ago, when there was a rumour that Government were selling the reclaimed land on the Back Bay, it was expected that very few buildings would be built on the land and that even those few would be built according to the latest scientific town planning system, so much so that the colony that would be raised on the Reclamation grounds would be an ideal one, not only in Bombay but also in the whole of the country. But, unfortunately, that is not to be. The colony on the Back Bay is going to be worse than the Hindu Colony, the latest addition to the city. Though it might not be as congested as at Bhuleshwar, yet it will become one of the many congested areas in the city.

It is a pity that Government and their advisers, in their anxiety to make good at least a part of what they lost on the Back Bay Scheme, are giving a go-by to all ideas of beauty and aesthetic sense. Let alone the question of their further beautifying that part of the Fort area, round about the Oval, what they have allowed to be done has spoiled its present beauty. Hence it is no surprise that the aesthetic sense of all lovers of the city revolts against the present plans of the Government.

NARROW CROSS ROADS.

Buildings have been allowed to be built, very close to each other, without sufficient space between them, and Government have not thought it fit to specify the height of the buildings to a lesser number of feet than the Municipal specification of seventy feet. Government as lessors of the land have every right to specify the height but they have omitted doing so.

Then the question of the breadth of the cross roads has been agitating the minds of some people, including the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, who view the present development on the Back Bay with alarm. They have not been keeping quiet. They have already addressed the Government on the question twice and a Sub-Committee of the Chamber has been appointed to go through the whole question in consultation with expert engineers and architects. Their complaint has been that there is not enough parking places allotted. Besides the cross roads are only thirty feet wide and this, according to them, would not be sufficient. The Chamber of Commerce will send their report to Government immediately after the Sub-Committee's decision on the question.

Regarding garages inside each compound, the Municipality have restricted the provision to a single one on either corner in the rear of the building. This would never be sufficient as each building, which will be used as residential quarter by the rich, will have at least eight to ten families possessing cars. Though it had been suggested that the ground floor of the building should be used as garages, the landlords, it is understood, have refused to convert the ground floor into garages and thus lose a substantial amount. Secondly, it has been contended by the landlords that tenants themselves might not like to have garages on the ground floor.

Our representative saw an expert on the question and he agreed that Government could have easily restricted the height of the buildings before selling the land and also easily provided enough space between the buildings and parking of cars which was very essential, specially for a colony, like the one that is being constructed.

BEST INVESTMENT.

The expert was of the view that the main cause why Government were anxious to make as much money as possible was that, they wanted to recoup the losses and that secondly, they found people who readily came forward to buy land at Rs. 60 and 70 per square yard, while some days ago the same land had been sold at less than half that price. People had become anxious to buy land and invest the money realised through selling gold because that was the best investment in Bombay to-day. No Bank or securities gave as much money in a year as the buildings would give. They would at least realise 7 or 8 per cent. These landlords, it has been claimed, would not have bought the land at such high prices, if Government had put any restrictions regarding height or more open space between the buildings. They have left it to the Bombay Municipal Corporation who are only enforcing the restriction under the Act.

Plots on the Back Bay fronting the Queen's Road to the South of Churchgate Street have been bought and about 15 buildings including a big Cinema House, which will let out rooms on the ground floor for shops and upper floors for residential quarters, are under construction and will most probably be ready within the next three months. The Cinema House, it is claimed, would be an architectural feature of the Colony, possessing, as it will, a spacious octagonal tower, 125 feet high.

WHAT THE MUNICIPALITY DOES

According to the requirements of the Municipality, the foundations are constructed of R. C. C. piles driven to hard soil. The super-structures are of R.C.C. frame work with brick walls in cement mortar 10 feet open spaces around the structures has to be allowed by the landlords. Garages will be allowed to be built at both corners in the rear provided the rear of the actual building is absolutely open to the sky. Fire-proof staircases, lifts and separate servant staircases have been provided for in the buildings under construction. It is generally felt that, as in the case of the buildings on the Hindu Colony, Government should send their engineers to inspect the foundations before the structure proper is raised. Of course, the Municipality is bound to examine the buildings, but if the Go-

(Continued on Page 7: 1)

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Educated young lady undertake house to house propaganda in Bombay for first class Indian Toilet Products. State knowledge, languages, Apply Box No. 5794, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Governesses middle-aged knowing English well and little Hindi to take charge of Indian children up to seven years. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 50, Boarding and Lodging free. Apply Box No. 5784, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted A first class Boiler Attendant or second class Engineer with knowledge of Electricity for a dyeing factory in Bombay. Apply with the copies of certificates and testimonials to Box No. 5782, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let for Hindus at 'Dharam Kuty', Chikalwadi, Tardeo Road, from 1st of April, convenient, well lighted, airy, westerly gallery, independent flat, two bed rooms, gallery, verandah, kitchen, dining room. Apply Block 7 in the compound. (5780).

23. PLOTS & PREMISES TO LET

To Be Let.—A very large area of plot of land abutting on Babula Tank Road and Mirza Ali Street is to be let on lease wholly or partly for Factories, Workshops, dwelling houses, garrages, etc. Apply to Shaikh Abdul Wahid Beakza, B.A. 135, Chukla Street, Bombay. 3. (5783).

27. HOTELS

Opening On 1st April. Lord Dave Hindu Hotel, Matheran. Promptly managed by Mr. Himatram Dave Mithaiwala, Bombay Address: Dave Sweet Mart, Grant Road. Dadar. (5801).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

England-returned College-lecturer will offer tuition to student of respectable family. Mathematics, Physics, English. Communicate Box 5787, "Bombay Chronicle".

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping! Expert Tuition. Moderate Fees. Success Guaranteed.—Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1893 by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (5721).

Next session of training classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service (L.S.G.D.) conducted under the joint auspices of Government of Bombay and Local Self-Government Institute commences at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad from 15th April, 1936. Apply for revised prospectus and admission to the Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (2784).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Lawyer's complete library including complete I.C.; C.L.R.; M.I.A.; W.R.; and upto 1920 I.L.R.; and P.R.; also P.L.R. Vol. I to 16; list on application:—N. N. Sahni, Advocate, Rawalpindi. (5780).

60. MUSIC & FINE ARTS.

At pressing public request, Mrs. Lalita Venkatram is prepared to train few pupils in Veena and Music. Admissions strictly limited. Apply to Mr. K. S. Venkatram, Hidayat House, Matunga. (2861).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 100-Rupee Maternity-Loan by Ten 10-7/16th-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 5691.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

For Sale: A valuable Plot 260 sq. yds. at Gokhale Road North, Dadar. Apply sharp. To R. B. Joshi, Old Bhanderwada, Gokhale Road North near Bhatavdeker Wadi, Dadar. (5803)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Cashmere Tour, one month May-June, 1936, 2nd and 3rd Railway Accommodation, Rs. 325 and 225 respectively. Particulars from Erach Anklesaria, Sitaram Building, Princess Street. (5793)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1550 of 1934.

KESHRINATH RAMCHANDRA and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MANU PRANJIWANDAS GHASWALLA & anr. Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 30th July, 1935, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1936, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

ALL that piece of quit and ground rent land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at the junction of Gujaria Street and Khoja Street in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 119 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 4313, Cadastral No. 3706 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal C Ward No. 7291 and Street No. 15A.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAH & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1936.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.
2859.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 829 of 1935).

NARANDAS DALSUKHRAM and Anr. Plaintiff.
vs.
KARIMBHAI NABOOBHAI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree, dated 28th August, 1935, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction in one lot by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, 27th March, 1936, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

(1) Property situate at Manson Road Carnac Bunder on the Elphinstone land Estate admeasuring 385 sq. yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 87/1187 of Fort Division and Municipal B Ward No. 4692, and Street No. 50.

(2) Property situate at Frere Road, Carnac Bunder on the Elphinstone Land Estate admeasuring 233-3/9 sq. Yards bearing Cadastral Survey No. 72/1187 of Fort Division and Municipal A Ward No. 2907 (S.M.) and Street No. 219 M. D.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. SHASTRI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 77, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1936.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.
2850.

Public Notices.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
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274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
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IN
60 MINUTES OF JOY.
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CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTIES AT DELISLE ROAD & MALAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Parbhudas Vandravandas Kapadia and Mangaldas Ranchhordas the surviving Trustees of the estate of Vithaldas Dharamdas deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction (1) on WEDNESDAY, 25th March, 1936 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the De Lisle Road, property, on site, and (2) on THURSDAY 26th March, 1936 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the said Malad property.

LOT NO. 1.

DELISLE ROAD PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land situate at De Lisle Road together with the building consisting of a ground floor and one upper storey standing thereon, being a part of Collectors Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 737, 710, 729, 732, 740: Collectors New No. 1/11981 and New Survey No. 1C/2704 and Foras Land under No. 852, Cadastral Survey No. 75 Parel Division, and assessed by the Municipality as Ward No. 2251, and Street No. 300 De Lisle Road, and containing by admeasurement 413 2/3 square yards and bounded as follows on or towards the North by the property of Ayoob Haji Rahimtulla on or towards the East by the vacant land of Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden, on or towards the South by the property of the said Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden, and on or towards the West by the property of Meherji Cursetji Golwalla.

LOT NO 2.
MALAD PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land with the messuage tenement or bungalow standing thereon admeasuring about 617 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Malad in the Sub-District of Bandra Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, and bounded as follows; on or towards East and North by the fields of Hari Gangaji on or towards the West by a public passage leading to Ghore Bunder and on or towards the South by the fields of Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy and partly by the field of the said Hari Gangaji.

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All seats except As. 4 seats CAN BE BOOKED in ADVANCE 'Phone 21200.
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A B.E.S.T. Bus will Leave the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE After THE LAST SHOW.

SHANKARACHARYA TROUNCES SANATANISTS

"Only Sanction For Removal Of Untouchability Is That Of Reason"

NASIK, (By Mail.)

A smashing reply to the Sanatanists was given by Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya who presided over the final day meeting of the Malaviya Week here. Citing chapter and verse he pointed out that there was every sanction in the Shastras not to observe untouchability as it was being done now.

He declared that from the higher philosophical point of view untouchability did not exist, untouchability was not even recognised. Irreligiousness or unholiness was given as a reason for observance of untouchability and if that were removed untouchability was wiped along with it. The so-called untouchables observed the Dharma, believed in God and were devout and so they could not be classed as Godless creatures.

"Do not visit the sin of the father on the son's head," was an injunction of the Shastras and even if one was a sinner his progeny need not necessarily be one as a blind man's need not be blind etc. Moreover, the Shastras clearly laid it down that wherever sufficient reason was not forthcoming, any custom or tradition however holy, need not be observed."

Concluding the said: "Why search for sanction. I am the sanction, if you want. And what better sanction there can be than the sanction of reason and commonsense."—A. P.

Shankaracharya Honours Pt. Malaviya

NASIK, (By Mail).

The title of "Prachya Smaskriti Jivatu" (Rejuvenator of Ancient Culture) conferred on Pundit Malaviya by the Order of the Shri Shankaracharya Math, was presented to the Pundit in person by the Jagadguru himself when Pundit Malaviya called at the Nasik residence of the Shankaracharya to pay his respects before leaving Nasik.

A certificate in Sanskrit with the seal of the Order and Math with the signature of the Shri Shankaracharya was also presented to the Pundit.—A.P.

Malaviya To Start Taxidermy School At Hindu 'Varsity

NASIK, (By Mail).

Replying to the address presented to him by the All-India Depressed Classes League by Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, the Poona leader, Pundit Malaviya assured them that he will consider their suggestion and start a school of taxidermy on up to date lines at the Benares Hindu University.

Variety Entertainment In Aid Of Social Service League

Under the patronage of H. E. Lord and Lady Brabourne, the Social Service League of Bombay held a Variety Entertainment on Saturday last at the Royal Opera House.

There was a record gathering. To the accompaniment of the Cassinath Young Men's Parsi Orchestra, the programme commenced with an Orchestra providing Indian Music which was followed by a drill performed by the Municipal school children. An "Indian Song" by Mrs. Padma Madgaoker, selected songs by Mrs. H. G. Sale (Miss Betty Steard) with piano accompanist Mrs. A. R. D. Wadia, and the piano solo by Thora Elliot then followed.

Prior to the interval was the "Dance or Shefalika" performed by Enakshi Ram Rao (Mrs. M. Bhavnani).

The second Act commenced with a drill display by the students of the Industrial School for Women, followed by "Rasa", after which Thora Elliot played yet another piano solo "Prelude".

At this stage Dewan Bahadur K. M. Javeri offered thanks to H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne for upholding a good cause such as the Social Service League, whose aim was to bring joy and happiness to the slums. He concluded with a vote of thanks for those present, and the workers who had helped to make the Variety Entertainment a success.

Next was "Arati" (Dance of worship) rendered by Sunalini Devi, Vishwanath and their pupils followed by a Sitar Solo by Miss Sultana Shuffi Tyabjee.

The entertainment concluded with an invocation "Call to Evening Prayer", a poem by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

"SWEATED LABOUR TO GO"

What A. I. V. I. Association Has Achieved During Last 15 Months

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, March 21.

Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary, All-India Village Industries Association, who was here on a flying visit to arrange for the exhibits for the forthcoming Village Industries Exhibition during the Lucknow Congress, interviewed, said: "Village Industries Association has now been in existence for over fifteen months. The first year has been devoted to preliminary work. Various improvements have been made in the technique of several industries such as tanning, oil pressing, paper making, cutlery, tool-making, ginning, flour grinding, dehusking of rice. Enquiries are on hand with regard to the possibilities of utilising raw material available in different provinces and localities. Experiments have been made to discover food values of many easily procurable articles. Some of our workers have settled down in villages to attend to daily needs of sanitation and hygiene and to study problems connected with village life.

SWEATED LABOUR TO GO.

Efforts have been directed towards abolishing sweated labour and setting a limit to the minimum wages. Shops working under our certificates have been enjoined with the duty of seeing to the condition of work under which articles sold at such shops are made. We have endeavoured to find markets for surplus production and with minimum cost of marketing. Difficulties of village producers to disposed of their produce to the best advantage have had our attention and schemes are being studied to formulate a system to finance movement of crops co-operatively. These are just directions in which we have made attempts to reach and uplift our villages."

Mr. Kumarappa added that it had been decided to hold the annual general meeting of the A. I. Village Industries Association at Wardha in the first week of May and to organise an exhibition at the same time.

NO VICTORIAS TO PLY AT ANDHERI

Four Days' Hartal Sequel To Extension Of Wheel-tax To Area

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Sunday.

The Vile Parle Municipality has of late extended the wheel tax of Rs. 12/ per term i.e. Rs. 24 per year to the extended area of Andheri. Since the tax is still not approved of by the Commissioner, the Andheri taxi drivers, garrywallas and other private vehicle-owners contend that the tax is unjust or illegal and some of them have even challenged the Municipality to prosecute them. The Municipality has accepted the challenge and to make a test case it has obtained a distress warrant against a garrywalla (No. 110) and a pair of his lamps and cushions have been attached in lieu of the tax. The victoria drivers complain that they are hard hit because and can ill afford to contribute anything towards this tax in view of the bus competition that they have to face.

A meeting of the drivers has been called to-morrow to protest against the action of the Municipality and to request it to waive this tax or to reduce it in view of the depressed condition of their trade.

In the meantime they have declared a hartal for four days from Monday.

AVALANCHE TOLL IN KASHMIR

BOMBAY, March 21

The Political Secretary, Jammu Tawi, wiring to-day gives the latest available details of the loss of life caused by the recent avalanche in Kashmir.

He says, "there has been considerable loss of life in Marnah, Uri, Khilanmarg, Hajibal, etc., as already notified in the Press. The interruption in the communications made it difficult to send immediate succour to the affected areas, and information about the exact toll of lives carried away by the avalanches has not yet reached the authorities.

From the figures so far available it is estimated that a large number of persons perished under the avalanches, a small village like kail alone suffering as many as 24 deaths. There has also been huge loss of property. The condition of the survivors is pitiable indeed, and calls for immediate assistance.

Complete information is being collected from all sources, and will be collated.—A.P.

CAMA HOSPITAL JUBILEE FUND

Donations Upto End Of February Last

The following donations have been received by the Hon. Treasurer, Cama Hospital Jubilee Fund upto the end of February 1936:—

Through Lady Beaumont, Chairman, Cama Hospital Jubilee Committee:—

Jamsetji Ardeseer Wadia Esq. The Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Rs. 5,000 each; R. D. Sethna Esq. Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Bt. Rs. 500 each; Ishwardas Lukhmidas Esq. V. F. Taraporewala Esq. H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Jamshedji B. Kanga Rs. 250 each; P. B. Shingne Esq. Rs. 200; Lady Alishah Rs. 150; Dr. (Miss) Dhunbai M. Cama, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Davar Rs. 101 each; Sir Shapoorjee B. Billimoria, Sir Homi M. Mehta, Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao Rs. 100 each; Mulla and Mulla Solicitors, Mrs. F. J. Gazdar Rs. 51 each; M. R. Jayakar Esq. I. S. Haji Esq. Cowasji Jalbhoy Sett Esq. The Hon'ble Sir Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, Anonymous, J. S. Tilley Esq. Sultan M. Chinoy Esq. Anonymous, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, R. S. Powvala Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Patkar, K. S. Powvala Esq, Merwanji Kola and Co. Solicitors, R. S. Bavdekar Esq. Sir Jehangir B. Boman-Behram, Sir Hormazdyar P. Dastur Rs. 50 each; Sir Homi P. Mody, K. C. Sen Esq. Mrs. Wiles, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macklin, J. J. Flockhart Esq. A. J. Madan Esq. the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia, C. D. Vaidya Esq. Hadi C. Tyabjee Esq. Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawalla, Mrs. P. H. Rama Reddi, Kanga & Co. Solicitors Rs. 25 each; Major S. L. Bhatia Rs. 20; the Ayah C/o. Lady Beaumont from Collection Cards Rs. 15. Rs. 14,789-0-0.

Vanita Vishram (through Miss S. P. Shah) from collection cards. Rs. 30-0-0.

Through Mrs. K. McI. Kemp:—Dowager Lady Cowasjee Jehangir Rs. 500; H. E. Jones, Esq., Rs. 100. Rs. 600-0-0.

Through the Advocate-General:—In memory of Bai Yemnabai H. A. M. Adenwalla Rs. 500-0-0.

Lady Jehangir, Chairman, Public Meeting Committee. Rs. 300-0-0.

Proceeds of a Mah-Jong drive organised by Mrs. Templeton in aid of the Cama Hospital Jubilee Fund. Rs. 500-0-0.

Through Mrs. Lalitabai R. Golikeri:—A Parsee Gentleman Rs. 51; From Collection Cards Rs. 35; B. D. Motiwalla Esq. Rs. 25; S. S. Balsekar Esq. Mrs. Sulchana Basrur Rs. 15 each; C. D. Thakore Esq. B. B. Desai Esq. Rs. 11 each; H. Sakharam Rau Esq. Umabai Shanker Rao Hattiangadi, Mr. V. V. Nadkarni Rs. 10 each; and sums below ten rupees, Rs. 95, making in all 288-0-0.

Through the Staff, Cama Hospital:—

From Collection Cards Rs. 1235; Messrs. Dwarkadas Jugalkishore Jeweller Rs. 500; Ramabai Madhavji Merchant Rs. 150; Dr. Jamnabai Desai Rs. 125; Dr. (Miss) S. M. Telang Rs. 101; Miss Sunanda Paranjpe; the Shrikondes (Delhi) Rs. 100 each; Dr. (Miss) S. P. Bhiwandkar Rs. 75; Dr. M. Thorne (London) Rs. 65/10; Dr. N. V. Ajinkya, Miss Gool N. Vajifdar Rs. 51 each; Dr. S. Kalambekar, Dr. R. G. Dhayagude, Chandulal Girdhar Esq. Miss H. N. Unwalla (Palanpur), Dr. J. N. Khare, Mrs. K. V. Iyer, Miss R. David, C. Nanjudayya Esq. Mrs. B. Bhagyam, Nosherwan J. Kohiyar Esq. Rs. 50 each and sums below Rs. 50, making in all Rs. 4884-11-0.

From Collection Cards Rs. 15-0-0

Through Mrs. T. J. Bhada:—Hasham Premji Esq Rs. 200; The Pioneer Magnesia Works Rs. 100; N. H. Moos Esq. Rs. 50; Mrs. Virbaiji H. Antia Rs. 25 Rs. 375-0-0.

Through Nurse Gangabai Athavale:—Mrs. Prabhawatibai Purshottamdas J. Ramji Rs. 64-4-9; and sums less than Rs. 50, making in all Rs. 104-4-0.

Through Dr. Kashibai Nowrange:—Vussonjee Munjee Esq. Rs. 51; sums below Rs. 50. Rs. 91-0-0.

Through Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji:—Lady Yusuf Rs. 51-0-0.

Through Dr. (Miss) A. M. Mehta:—Bomansha M. Mehta Esq. Rs. 101; and sums below Rs. 50, making in all Rs. 327-0-0.

Through Mrs. Jamnabai M. Desai:—Mr. Navinchandra M. Gagalbhai Rs. 251-0-0. Mrs. R. D. Choksi Rs. 25-0-0. Grand total Rs. 23,130-15-9.

Dunichand Visits Shahabad

AMBALA, March 21.

Lala Duni Chand of Ambala accompanied by Lala Mangat Ra, a prominent Congress worker, visited Shahabad, Kaithal, Pundri, Thanesar and Karnal.

Addressing a public meeting held at Shahabad they placed the Congress programme of constructive work and Council-entry before the audience and appealed to the Congress workers to start in right earnest the enlistment of Congress members.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

A Page About Industries And Engineering

Practical Hints On Soap Manufacture. I

Relative Importance Of Caustic Soda, Fats And Vegetable Oils

By R. N. BAPASOLA *(All Rights Reserved)*

For the manufacture of solid soaps which are generally called Sodium-Soaps in most cases caustic soda is used.

When purchasing caustic soda the statement of the respective degree should be paid attention to.

Caustic soda is sold under several commercial strengths (percentages) of 98 per cent purity and also 95 per cent purity. It is obtainable in the Indian market either in flakes or in powder form known as "98 per cent" that means 98 per cent purity—and also in solid form known as "76 degree" which is also of 95-98 per cent purity.

It is advantageous for all leading soap manufacturers to use solid caustic soda of known makers with guaranteed purity percentage of 98 per cent which is exactly the same in strength as the caustic soda flake. It is erroneous to consider 76 degree solid caustic soda as inferior to 98 per cent caustic soda flake. On thorough examination, have found out that it gives exactly the same results as 98 per cent caustic soda flake but there is difference in prices ranging from Rs. 3 to 4 per cwt between caustic soda flake and solid caustic soda 76 degrees guaranteed.

Caustic soda is very largely supplied by the Imperial Chemical Works, Havero Trading Co., Russian Origin, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha etc., when they give 98 per cent. purity all such caustic soda gives practically the same results.

FROM VEGETABLE OILS

In India soap can be manufactured on a very hight grade of perfection from pure vegetable oils. The vegetable oils are obtainable in very large quantity in Cochin, Calicut Malabar Districts Ceylon Gujrat and also in Kathiawar and various centres. The principal oils required for manufacturing soaps are Groundnut oil. Cocoanut oil, Mowara Seed oil. Neem oil, Linseed oil.

Every soap manufacturer must equip a small laboratory and must possess specific gravity Thermometer, Beckers, test tubes, etc. An up-to-date factory for manufacturing soap must possess a steam boiler, various boiling pans, cutting machine, stamping machines, soap cooling frames for household soap and for toilet soap, a steam boiler, chipping machine, perfumery and colour mixing machine, rubbing machine plodding machine, soap stamping press and also drying chambers. All these things are essential for an up to date soap factory.

The caustic soda which is to be obtained in the market Naoh and has equivalent weight of 40 and it is of 98 per cent purity when specially supplied.

SOFT SOAPS

For the making of soft soaps, generally caustic Potash is principally used. There are exceptions in the case of solid potassium soaps and such soaps which consist of combinations of potassium and sodium soaps.

The same statement which holds good for the calculation of the caustic soda (Naoh) is also applicable to caustic potash (Koh).

As other important alkalies we must state: sodium carbonate (Na2 Co3) and potassium carbonate K2C03).

These two alkalies are particularly remarkable, as there is the possibility to convert with them fatty acid into fatty acid-alkalies wherewith a conversion into a sodium or potassium soaps will take place. The carbonic acid being in the process of reaction gets here free in form of gas. The manufacturing process is designated as a saponification by means of carbonic acid-alkalies.

Besides the aforesaid alkalies, sodium chloride (common salt) NaCl potassium chloride KCl and various other salts are used in soap making.

FATS AND OILS.

The most important material for making soap are fats and oils.

In order to estimate the value of these we have to refer to the various constant values which science has established. I may state, however, that these constant values are not of a uniform character and even the "same fats of different origin" show varying constant values.

In the present case I shall state some of these constant values of those fats and oils which are usually used in India. Of course, the stated numbers are to be considered only as average values.

	Saponification number (V.Z.)	Iodine number (V. Z.)	Titration
Ground nut oil (Arachidoil)	190	95	2 degr. C.
Linseed Oil	190	180	.....
Cocoanut Oil	253	9	20 "
Mowra Oil	190	60	36 "
Neem Oil	196	69	39 "

For an explanation of the constant values I may say that the saponification number states how many milligrams of KOH are required in order to fully saponify one gram of fat or oil. The saponification number 258 will thus state that 258 milligrams KOH are required for saponifying 1 gram cocoanut oil and this means that for the saponification of 160 kilos of cocoanut oil we require 25,8 kilos KOH.

The iodine number states the quantity of brom or iodine-chloride absorbed by oil or fat, expressed in the respective percentage of brome or iodine.

The purport of this statement is to investigate which quantities of unsaturated fatty acids are contained in a fat or oil.

For practical understanding one may say that a fat or an oil saturated with hydrogen does not show any iodine-number, thus an absorption of iodine cannot take place. For example, a pure stearine has no iodine-number and must therefore be considered as absolutely saturated.

On the basis of the iodine number of a oil or fat it is not possible to directly state the percentage of unsaturated fatty acids, if the character of those unsaturated fatty acids is unknown.

The titration of the fats and by means their solidfication point and states if larger or smaller quantities of solid components are found in them.

The solidification point of neutral fats or oils (glycerine) lies lower than that of fatty acids, for instance.

	celsius
Mowra Oil fatty acid	40,3 deg.
Cocoanut Oil acid	24 deg.
Groundnut Oil acid	26 deg.

ACID NUMBER

Before the aforesaid numbers for fats and oils science has still other methods which will explain their properties. The most remarkable among these is the acid-number which shows how much free or transient fatty acid is contained in a fat or oil.

This acid-number is of interest in as much as, in the measure as the part of an oil or fat is richer in fatty acid, the percentage of glycerine will reduce itself corresponding.y.

Resuming the above mentioned I may say that the fats and oils used in soap making are quite different in their components and therefore, the chemical and physical constant values to be found in literature must be considered only as approximately correct values. At any rate it will be advantageous for every soap expert and manufacturer to be well versed as to the chemical and physical properties of the respective rough goods.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

WHY NOT MAKE GLYCERINE IN INDIA?

Some Industrial Tit-Bits

By H. S. M.

Glycerine is very largely used for medical purposes in textile mills and a large quantity is also purchased by the Government for the preparation of ammunition. To meet this demand, India imports every year approximately 3,000 tons of glycerine from Europe and America. Why should not India manufacture her own glycerine?

Glycerine can be produced by splitting the oil by various processes and then distilling it. It can also be produced from waste soda lye obtainable from soap factories. Many important soap factories in India which produce high class toilet soaps throws away glycerine mixed with soda lye. In the manufacture of glycerine again much bye-product is obtained like fatty acids, stearine, oleine, etc., which can be sold at a great profit. Fatty acid can be utilised for manufacturing soap, stearine is very largely used for the manufacture of candles, shaving soaps, etc., oleine is largely used by varnish manufacturers and for manufacturing waterproof fabrics.

It is a pity, indeed, that a country like India that exports oil seeds in large quantity to all parts of the world should neglect this paying industry.

* * * *

UNBREAKABLE GLASS

We hear that Germany has invented a kind of glass that does not break even if hammered or a large weight dropped on it. It will be interesting to note that unbreakable glass was invented 2000 years ago in the reign of Tiberius. An artist appeared before Tiberius with a glass cup which he dashed to the ground with a terrific force. However, it did not break but was dented like a piece of metal. He then hammered the cup back into its original shape. Tiberius asked if anybody else knew the secret and when the artist answered "No," it is said, had him beheaded, lest this wonderful glass should depreciate the value of gold. So it is after 2000 years that the secret has been again revealed in Germany.

* * * *

ASPIRIN MADE INTO SECRET INK

German prisoners during the world war sent out censored letters which were later found to contain very valuable information not apparent to the censors. The prisoners had no chemicals or invisible ink available and it was revealed recently that the secret lay in the aspirin tablets to which the Germans had a free access.

Aspirin when dissolved in water makes an ink invisible to the eye but when placed under a violet ray light the words come up.

* * * *

LUCRATIVE ERRORS

How often mistakes lead to new industries can well be understood from the following facts:—

A workman in a Welsh slate quarry fried ham and eggs on a piece of waste slate. The slate expanded with the treatment and was found ultimately to be excellent material for making a new light concrete. Thus a new industry was started giving work to hundreds.

The turpentine industry has benefited by more than £20,000 in a few years because a left-handed negro used a right handed axe to make a slash in a pine tree. The tree gave a greater yield.

Blotting paper too was invented by accidents.

* * * *

MENDING BROKEN CHINAWARE

Broken Chinaware can be mended with a cement made by dissolving casein in a saturated solution of borax to form a thin paste. After applying the cement to the broken edges bind them together and let the article set for a day.

Soviet Industry BRISKLY Marches Ahead

Second Five-Year To Be Completed A Year Earlier

In the field of industry, the total output planned by Soviet Russia for 1936 is 23 per cent. greater than that fixed for 1935.

The branches of industry in which an increase has been planned are electric power, coal, oil, pig iron, steel locomotives, freight cars, tractors combines, motor cars, bicycles, radio receivers, cotton linen fabrics, timber industry including paper, as also, meat, fish and sugar industries.

The amount fixed for chemical branch of heavy industries is 4,232 million roubles.

A sum of 28,797.2 million roubles has been sanctioned for all new constructions out of which as much as 7,565 million roubles will be allotted to construction of heavy industries. Among other things, it has been proposed to complete the Ufa Nickel Combinate to develope the construction of the northern and Orsk Nickel Combinates as also to prepare for the launching in 1937 of the first unit of the Balkash and Blyava Copper Smelting Combinate.

OIL, MORE OIL.

In order to effect developments in the oil industry, it has been decided to bore over 2 million metres out of which nearly 1-1/2 millions would be in the Azerbaijan Republic. The establishment of eight cracking plants, two pipelines and the first unit of the Ufa Oil Refinery is another addition to the long list of new constructions.

Besides, a number of power stations, rolling mills, hearth furnaces for tin plants are also to be built.

Stalin and Morotov Motor Works are to be extended during the year while a new Ural Car Buildings Plant is also to be established with an annual output of nearly 29 thousand four-axle cars.

As regards light industries, an amount of 1,228 million roubles has been allotted for establishing a fine linen combinate in Kostroma, linen combinates in Smolensk and Orsha, for developing construction of four linen combinates in Kostrom, Bezhista, Volgoda and Vrazma and for starting four silk mills, two woollen mills and two leather-substitute factories.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

It has been planned to increase the length of railways to 52,000 out of which about 725 miles will be electrified.

A sum of 4,495 million roubles has been fixed for capital construction of railways and of 1,364 millions for water transport. About half of the latter amount will go to the construction of Volga-Moscow Canal.

It is asserted in official circles that the realisation of this 1936 project would mean the completion of the second five-year plan in four years.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION

New Office-Bearers Elected

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

The following persons have been elected to the Council of the Mechanical Engineers' Association (India).

President:—Mr. Fakirjee E. Bharucha.

Vice-President:—Mr. M. E. Haskell.

Secretary:—Mr. H. F. Banerjee,

Treasurer:—Mr. K. S. Homavazier.

Members:—Messrs. N. Vembu, J. S. Mallick, G. W. Burley, W. S. Bradford, N. V. Modak, F. D. Mehta, S. H. Thakar, K. D. Nerurkar, M. M. Vyas, K. M. Mehta, C. H. Vora, V. V. Oka, R. T. Sathe and B. G. Shodhan.

The association was established in 1917 and has now been registered under the Societies Registration Act. During last year a free library was created and the books have now been handed over to the Free Library situated at Maskati Cloth Market at Ahmedabad. The Secretary hoped that it would expand and do credit to the founders. The Association is also publishing a monthly magazine entitled "The Engineer."

Case For Amendment Of Indian Companies Act III

There Must Be State Supervision Over Joint Stock Concerns

This is the concluding portion of a summary of the Bombay Shareholders' Association's representation to Government:—

The subject of banking companies has been examined at length in Chapter 12. The Association has referred to the evidence both written and oral tendered by it before the Banking Committee. It has urged that bad and doubtful debts of a Bank should be shown separately even though full provision may have been made for the same and that loans to Bank Directors should be totally prohibited.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

The subject of holding and subsidiary companies had been dealt with in Chapter 13. After quoting the high authority of the "Economist" which, in its issue of 5th October, 1935, observes that "astute and unscrupulous financiers have been eager to see the potentialities of the group system as a source of wealth not for the innocent investors but for themselves," the Association has pointed out by a reference to an interesting instance as to how the practice of starting subsidiaries has opened a door to gross abuses. It has, therefore, urged that Directors should be prohibited from establishing private subsidiaries without the Shareholders' sanction. It has further urged that copies of accounts of subsidiaries should be annexed to the accounts of holding companies or that in the alternative a combined Balance Sheet of the whole group should be annexed to the Balance Sheets of holding companies and in this connection it has relied upon the practice followed by several big English holding companies. It has also urged that the practice of starting sub-subsidiaries should be abolished and that powers of inspection and audit vested in the local Government by sections 138 to 141 and in the Shareholders by sections 142 and 143 of the existing Act should be made applicable to subsidiary companies.

PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANIES.

In Chapter 14 the Association makes suggestions with regard to private limited companies. It suggests that managing agency companies registered as private companies should file accounts before the Registrar and that the accounts of all private companies should be audited by auditors as in the case of public companies.

In Chapter 15 the Association deals with the reform of the law as applicable to accounts and with the form F of the Balance Sheet and urges that the item of stock-in-trade should be particularised according as it consists of raw materials, finished and unfinished products, that mode of valuation should be made definite, that sufficient disclosure should be made of book debts according as they are secured or unsecured, that loans to subsidiaries should be separately shown, that debts due by Directors or Officers under guarantee should be disclosed, that repayments of loans made to Directors or Officers during the year should be disclosed and that investments should be sufficiently particularised and that the mode of their valuation should be made definite. With regard to profit and loss account the Association contends that it should be made compulsory and suggests a form for the purpose. It urges that in any event the general principles as laid down by Clause 107 of Table A should be prescribed by legislation. The Association also suggests that the annual Reports of Directors should be attached to the Balance Sheet and filed with the Registrar.

AUDIT AND INSPECTION.

In Chapter 16 the Association deals with audit and inspection. It refers to the anomalous position of the auditor for though as a matter of abstract theory the auditor is selected and paid by the company, he is in practice nomi-

(Continued on page 14, column 4.)

NOTES AND COMMENTS

"British Preference" In Practice ... Howrah Bridge Scandal ... That Steel Combine ... Japanese Dumping.

(By: "SNAMATI.")

The preference which is said to have been shown to a British tender by the Sub-committee of Bridge Commissioners, appointed to make recommendations on the contract, has naturally roused public protest.

First, the question of considering a foreign tender should not have arisen when it is admitted on all hands that indigenous skill and resources are by no means unequal to the job. The Indian Tariff Board on Iron and Steel Industries definitely stated in this connection that every preference should be given to the indigenous concerns. The construction of the New Howrah Bridge being a rare undertaking of its kind in this country every attempt should have been made to enable our national concerns to prove their mettle, if it could be done without sacrificing the efficiency of the jog. Even from the point of view of economy, the Indian tender is only ten per cent. over and above the lowest tender viz. that of Krupps, the well-known German company. If an alternative design as proposed by them were accepted the Indian combine offered to do it even more cheap.

It is hard to understand why Cleavelands, the British firm, should get a preference both over the indigenous combine and the lowest foreign tender. If the President had doubted that exigencies of an imminent European conflagration might come in the way of Krupps finishing the work in time, what guarantee is there that the British concern would not be subject to similar handicaps? In a European War, Britain too is likely to be as much involved as any other country.

It will be nothing short of a scandalous betrayal of India's interests if finally the tender is actually given to the British firm in preference to the lowest foreign tender and the Indian concern.

THAT STEEL COMBINE.

Much breath, paper and ink have been spent conjecturing about the possibilities of a Steel combine in India. Journalists are blamed to be the greatest sinners in this respect as some of the reports contained even minute details about the plan. Though, of late, people of high authority began to deny the existence of such a move at all, it cannot be so summarily dismissed as the figment of an idle imagination. It is certain that attempts were made to this end by responsible persons and even now it cannot be definitely asserted that the move has altogether been abandoned. In big issues like this, much ground has to be covered before the negotiations reach a final stage and an understanding is arrived at, and numerous hurdles have to be cleared before they culminate in success. Some of the parties to the negotiations do not appear to have despaired as much as a section of the public appear to be, while at the same time, it must be admitted, the atmosphere is not as clear as it was sometime back.

JAPANESE DUMPING.

The menace of dumping Japanese fabrics into India is growing day by day inspite of the existing arrangements. An analysis of manufacturers' costs show that the knitted goods are being marketed at much below the cost price to the detriment of the Indian manufacturer. While, for instance, the cost of yarn itself amounts to As. 12 per lb. it is understood, Japanese manufacturers recently booked huge orders to supply knitted sporting shirts completely

(Continued in Col. 3)

(Continued from Column 5)

finished at As. 10½ per lb. It is regrettable that the Government have not done anything yet in the matter though a strong representation was made by the Hosiery Manufacturers' Association. Unless something is done early to check this menace it would be very hard for the Indian industry to thrive, if not to live.

Easter Holidays.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

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TICKETS will be issued from Thursday, 2nd April to Easter Monday the 13th April 1936 and will be available for Completion of the Return Journey upto Midnight of Monday, the 27th April 1936.

Further Particulars from any Station.

For Further Particulars, Apply to
The General Traffic Manager's Office,
B.B.&C.I. Railway

Sheffield United Sets Up Record

UNDEFEATED IN 22 CONSECUTIVE MATCHES

LONDON, March 21.

Sheffield United earned the opportunity of winning the cup and promotion of the same season. It will be their sixth final. Their success that to-day was owing to sharp shooting forwards. While Arsenals due defence. Football conditions were perfect at Sheffield. Fulham were below strength. Pickering (Sheffield) inside-left dribbled through and passed on to Bird left-wing who netted with a left-foot shot in the ninth minute. Fulham took up the attack but poor shooting spoilt their movements. Perry, Fulham, centre-forward missed the chance from five yards when the game had been in progress for 20 minutes. Pickering was outstanding for Sheffield. At the interval, Sheffield led one/nil. After resumption Fulham maintained pressure but during the break-away pickering crashed the ball into the net from 30 yards in the fifty-third minute. Fulham seemed to lose heart but Arnold reduced lead in the 79th minute with a header. The attendance numbered 51,568. Receipts are 4,766 which is a record.

Grimsby, proved rare cup-fighters but could not force through Arsenal's defence. Bowden after drawing the defence away passed on to Bastin who netted after 40 minutes play for Arsenal who led one/nil at the interval.

EXCITING EXCHANGES.

After resumption exchanges were most exciting both the goalkeepers effecting the marvellous saves. The crowd once rose to Grimsby custodian Tweedy when he saved the terrific drive from Bastin. Smalles netted for Grimsby in the 79th minute but was disallowed offside. Tweedy was an outstanding player for Grimsby his great performance saving them from a greater defeat.

Attendance was 63,210. the receipts being 5,260.

SHEFFIELD UNITED UNBEATEN

Sheffield United now undefeated in 22 consecutive matches.

Twenty-five thousand watched Sunderland crashed by Brentford but they still lead comfortably seven points in the First Division of the League. Brentford were on the top throughout the gabe. Holliday netted for Brentford after twelve minutes play. There was no further scoring in the first half. After resumption, Duns equalised from a header in the seventieth minute but McCulloch netted twice.

Manchester City dominated the match against, Bolton before a crowd of 35,000 and scored three goals before the interval through Herd Brook (from penalty) and Doherty. Brook, Toseland, Brook and Doherty scored a goal each in the second half.

Chelsea's coach collided with four others in a car when travelling to the match none was injured.

Forty thousand saw Chelsea defeat Aston Villa. Chelsea were unconvincing and the play was very dull. Mills netted for Chelsea in 42nd minute.

Before the crowd of 35,000 Westham gained lead in the second division with an easy victory over Newcastle after being even in the first half. Wilson netted for Newcastle and Simpson equalised before the interval. In the second half Marshall added two goals for Westham and their fourth came through Ruffell.—Reuter's Special.

Coventry Beat Rugby

LONDON, March 21.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Union rules:—

Blackheath 17, Birkenhead Park 25; Gloucester 13, Newport 3; Leicester 5, Bath 0; Northampton 8, Neath 8; Nuneaton 9, Moseley 11; Penarth 11, London Welsh 11; Rugby 5, Coventry 24, Torquay-athletic 3, Devonport Services 0, United Services 3, Bristol 20; West of Scotland 5, Headingley 36; Old Blues 13, Waterloo 28; Aberavon 6, Crosskeys 8; Llanelly 14, Swansea 3; Manchester 11, Sale 12; Stewartonians 9, Jedforest 3.—Reuter's Special.

Rugby League Cup Semi-Finals

LONDON, March 21.

In the Rugby League Cup semi-finals Leeds beat Huddersfield by 10 points to 5 and Warrington beat Salford 7/2.

York Beat Dewsbury

The following are the results of matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Batley 18, St. Helens 6; Bradford 12, Hull 20; Hullkingston 3, Broughton 8; Hunslet 18, Bramley 11; Keighley 14, Halifax 4; Leigh 5, Widnes 2; Oldham 20, Streatham 7, Rochdale 4, Barrow 8, Swinton 11, Wigan 6; York twenty Dewsbury 9.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, March 21.

The following are the League Football Results:—

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal vs. Everton (unplayed),
Birmingham 2, Derby 3;
Blackburn 2, Middlesbrough 2;
Chelsea 1, Astonvilla 0;
Grimsby vs. Sheffield Wednesday (unplayed);
Leeds 1, Portsmouth 0;
Liverpool 0, Wolverhampton 2,
Manchester City 7, Bolton 0;
Stoke 1, Huddersfield 0;
Sunderland 1, Brentford 3;
Westbromwich 2, Preston 4.

SECOND DIVISION

Blackpool 3, Barnsley 0;
Bradford 3, Portvale 0;
Bury 1, Bradford City 1;
Doncaster 1, Plymouth 2;
Leicester 1, Manchester United 1,
Norwich 3, Charlton 1;
Nottinghamforest 0, Hull 0;
Sheffield United vs. Fulham (unplayed);
Southampton 1, Burnley 0;
Swansea 1, Tottenham 1;
Westham 4, New Castle 1.

THIRD DIVISION
(Southern Section)

Aldershot 2, Bournemouth 0;
Brighton 1, Southend 3;
Bristol City 1, Reading 1;
Coventry 5, Notts County 1;
Exeter 2, Clapton Orient 3;
Millwall 2, Cardiff 4;
New Port 1, Bristol Rovers 0;
Queens Park Rangers 0, Northampton 1;
Swindon 3, Luton 0;
Torquay 4, Gillingham 2;
Watford 3, Crystal Palace 2.

THIRD DIVISION
(Northern Section)

Carlisle 4, Lincoln 1;
Darlington 2, Crewe 3;
Gateshead 0, Accrington 0;
Halifax 0, Stockport 0;
Hartlepools 1, Rochdale 0;
Mansfield 5, York 0;
Oldham 0, Chesterfield 0;
Rotherham 1, Barrow 0;
Tranmere 5, South Forth 2;
Walsall 1, Chester 0;
Wrexham 3, New Brighton 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
(First Division)

Airdrieonians vs. Dunfermline (unplayed);
Clyde 1, Hamilton 2;
Dundee 0, Celtic 2;
Hibernian 0, Ayre 1;
Kilmarnock 2, Albion 2;
Motherwell 2, Third Lanark 1;
Partick 1, Arbroath 1;
Queens Park 1, Rangers 3;
Queen of South 1, Aberdeen 1;
St. Johnstone 3, Hearts 1.

—Reuter's Special.

CONSENT DECREE IN TRADE MARK SUIT

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court heard the suit filed by the Bombay Hing Supplying Co. against Messrs. Tulsidas Thackersey and Co., claiming an injunction and Rs. 5,000 as damages for breach of trade mark.

Mr. G. N. Joshi, instructed by Messrs. Amin and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. S. S. Ragnekar instructed by Messrs Thakoredas and Mulgaokar for the defendants.

The plaintiffs have been importing and selling asafoetida ('hing') in Bombay, Madura and other places in tins of various sizes bearing labels which are known as "Phonograph Chhap." "Bugla Chhap" and "Rani Chhap" ('hing') respectively. These labels have been registered as their trade mark which, along with the get up of their tins, has made their goods widely well-known in the Indian market.

"CLOSE IMITATION."

The plaintiffs further stated that the defendants had been selling inferior assafoetida in tins whose get up and labels were close imitations of those of the plaintiffs, which enabled them and unscrupulous dealers to pass off their gods as the plaintiffs.

In this case a consent decree was passed by His Lordship, under which the defendants undertook not to use the labels objected to, to omit the pictures of the dog, and of two cranes from their labels not to use the existing design and colour of the plaintiffs' labels and undertook to pay the plaintiffs' cost of the suit.

London Sports Letter

Batting Reduced To Mere Mechanics

Bradman Excels Himself At Adelaide Match

(From Our Sports Correspondent)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

(By air mail.)

We are practically on the threshhold of a new cricket season.

I am told Middiesex people are delighted that Sims has been such a success in Australia and New Zealand. He is the most out-and-out Cockney, and the biggest natural humourist we have ever met. Bowes, of Yorkshire and England fame, will have watched his performance with keen interest, for he joined the Lord's ground staff the same time as Sims, and for a long time they were inseparable pals.

Bradman's Record.

The super-cricketer Don Bradman has reduced batting to mere mechanics. He cracked at Adelaide, the other day, on 100 runs in 40 minutes, and, in all, hit up 356—a South Austrlian record. When Don was last here we were told that he was a sick man He had lost weight, he had lost form. he was no longer the world's best. Or so they said. But Bradman proved in the Tests how wrong were the scaremongers. He played England's bowling as he had never done before. In previous Test tours he had gone about the run-getting business quietly. When here two seasons ago he was more carefree. We saw a new Bradman. A correspondent tells me that the secret of this alteration in his tactics lies at the door of Mrs. Bradman. According to this source she brought a new outlook on cricket. Don was getting worried by the whole business. His wife, I am told, taught him that, after all, cricket was only a game. She altered his whole mental outlook on cricket and it has acted like a tonic.

MASTER-BATSMAN.

And what about cricket on this side of the globe? England has some good young 'uns coming along, but not enough of them. There is hardstaff, son of the famous Notts player; Read, of Essex—a world-beater if he would only try to get length and not so much pace; E. R. T. Hodmes; and others. One young man to watch is Hutton, of Yorkshire. Herbert Sutcliffe, of the brilliantined bat, believes that Hutton is the master batsman of the future. I have seen this youngster in action and what Sutcliffe has said about the player looks to be 100 per cent accurate. And G. O. Allen with I.A.R. Peebles, who may go on the Australian tour, next autumn, are already practising indoors for the cricket season. The former hopes to convince himself that the leg injury which handicapped him last season has healed beyond fear of recurrence. Among those whom Alan Fairfax has secured to bold to them is Sidney Hird, the leg-spinner who has played for New South Wales and for Australia against the South Africans. In the summer he will play again in the Lancashire League for the Ramsbottom Club.

CANADIAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND

About six months ago I mentioned to you the fact that a cricket team from Canada is to tour England in July and August. Now I understand that most of the players will come from the east, where of late cricket has spread, where as the game still has only a limited following in British Columbia. The chief centres of cricket in Eastern Canada are at Toronto and Montreal. There is a League in Ottawa which has played in the grounds of Government House since "W.G." toured Canada in 1871. At Montreal they are handicapped by matting wickets and the lack of a good ground. The Toronto Cricket Club, which supplies the backbone of the team that is coming over, has a delightful ground at Armour Heights, and a fast natural turf wicket that yields nothing to Fenner's or Agar's Plough. At Toronto, too, the clubs are fed by two schools where cricket is taught intelligently—Ridley College at St. Catharine's, and Upper Canada College. It was because these schools were unable to send any of their players that the Canadian schoolboys side which played a number of English school's last summer was outclassed. I gather the standard of the team that has been chosen in about equal to a strong eleven of Free Foresters, whom, in fact, they are to play. A pleasant programme of school, club, country house, and regimental cricket has been arranged for them by Mr. W. Findlay. The tour will last from July 9 to August 18.

LEAGUE FIXTURES.

While there is so much turmoil in the realm of League fixtures, another campaign is steadily being carried on that will sooner or later compel the English Football League to make another momentous decision, this time on an entirely different matter. For some years there has been a feeling that four clubs should drop out of the First Division of the League each season, and that four should be promoted from the Second Division. And it is on that point that the next Soccer battle will be waged. As each season has passed since the idea was first mooted, so the scheme has gained new friends. And this year there is so much support for the scheme that it stands an excellent chance of being carried through, at the Football League's annual meeting. Mr. John Dean chairman of Fulham, is doing his best in recruiting people to this scheme and he has I must say, won over quite a few clubs. I am told that the representatives of Charlton, Tottenham, Hotspur and Doncaster have pledged their support to the scheme. West Ham, I understand, are also in favour of the scheme. The "Four Up and Four Down" movement is stronger now than it has ever been. No doubt, there have been one or two waverers and from the quarter where you would expect to find them—in the First Division. Here an odd club or two sees peril in the proposal, perhaps immediate peril by a quick descent into the Second Division. Of course it will be twice as easy as it was to be relegated, but it will also be twice as easy to gain promotion. Most of the clubs are taking the broad and sporting view that the extra change the new idea involves will be for the good of the game, and will make for better attendances, because of the greater variety the clubs will get in the fixtures.

LAWN TENNIS SEASON OPENS

The lawn tenn's seson as far as London is concerned opened yesterday (Monday) with the covered courts tournament at Queen's Club. Many famous players have entered, but the matches yesterday were mainly slaughters" in the inevitable weeing-out process. Quite a few of the results provided the usual "pair of spectacles for the losers. I mean that they did not win a single game. Among these were Lt.-Col. E. Heilme who was opposed to C. M. Jones, one of England's best youngsters. The younger man never looked like losing a game, and the whole simply provided him with a knock up. Nigel Sharpe, the old Davis Cup player had a similar easy victory when he beat R. Bhavani by 6-0, 6-0. He was altogether too good for his opponent, who did not obtain many points apart from games.

On Saturday also both the holders of the singles titles were beaten in their respective finals of the All-England Badminton Championships at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster. R. C. F. Nichols beat R. M. Wgite by 18-16 17-18, 515-10, and Miss T. Kingsbury beat Mrs. H. S. Uber, by 5-11, 11-3, 11-2. Nichols became champion for the third time in his career, but this is Miss Kingsbury's first success. Nichols owed his victory to more subtle and scientific methods, though White did not rely solely on powerful smashing for he won many points by a delicate drop shot from the back of the court off Nichols's smashes, while his clearing shots were splendidly judges.

ASSAM LAWYER BOUND OVER

SILIGURI, March 21.

Mr. E. B. Rai, a legal practitioner, Kurseong, who was prosecuted before Mr. W. J. Palmer, I.C.D.S. Kurseong, on the complaint of Harkabir Kewar of Phoabari Tea Estate under section 562 Cr.P.C. has been ordered to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000 and to be of good behaviour for two years.

It is alleged that he was entrusted with a certain amount of money to be deposited in the Kurseong Court in payment of fine on behalf of his client Harkabir Kewar but he failed to do so. The matter was brought to the notice of Mr. Palmer, the Sub-Divisional Officer, Kurseong, who on investigation found the story of Mr. Harkabir substantly true and took cognisance of the case under section 190-C and drew up a proceeding against Mr. E. B. Rai who pleaded guilty and was released on the conditions stated above.—United Press.

CALCUTTA, March 20.

William Michael Wood, European Quarter Master of s.s "City of London" now lying at Kidderpur docks, who was missing since March 14, was found floating near Jetty No. 4 this morning.

The body was removed to morgue and viewed by the coroner with the jury.—United Press.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

Bhulabhai, Cowasji And Sir L. Hudson Elected Vice-Presidents

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The annual general meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association was held in the Assembly Chamber Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy presided Sir Abdur Rahim and about 30 members of the Central Legislatures were present.

After adoption of the Annual Report, Mr. M. S. Aney having withdrawn, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir Leslie Hudson were elected Vice-Presidents for the current year and Mr. B. Das was re-elected Treasurer. The result of the ballot of the election of ten other ordinary members will be announced later.

Certain amendments to the Rules of the Association were proposed from the Chair and were adopted. Mr. S. Satyamurti objected on principle to the provision that a member of the Association who becomes a life member one month prior to the nomination as delegate shall be eligible for nomination as delegate. He pointed out that it was unfair to those members who were already members for a long time and not eligible while as member by virtue of paying Rs. 100, the Life Membership fee, shall become eligible. Several members supported Mr. Matyamurti Mr. B. Das suggested that to become eligible for nomination a member should become Life Member "two months prior" instead of one month. This was accepted while Mr. Satyamurti's proposal for the delegation of the entire proviso was negatived 10 voting for and 10 against and the President giving his casting vote in favour of the proviso as it would fetch some money (Laughter).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:

GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.23m.),
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)
GSE 11.86 Mc/s (25.29 m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Empire Cocktail." A sophisticated show with comedy, music, and West-end artists. Presented by Cecil Madden 8-15 p.m. Prose Reading, 8-30 p.m. Light Music, 9-30 p.m. A Sonata Recital Irene Crowther (Violin). Ronald Onley (Pianoforte), 10-00 p.m. News, 10-20 p.m. Dance Music 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 Metres, 855 Kc/S.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2-0 p.m. Selection of Indian Music. 3-0 p.m. School Broadcasting. 3-25 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m. Light Music. Kumar Shamla Mazgaonkar. 7-0 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan (In Marathi,. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 7-30 p.m. Light Music. Kumar Shamla Mazgaonkar. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-0 p.m. Annasaheb Mainkar Orchestra. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. "India and the World." E. J. Gough, B.A. (Oxon). 10-0 p.m. Leon Abbey and His Band. (By kind permission of the Indian Hotels Co. Ltd).) 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kcs.

1-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Labit. 1-10 p.m. Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. Thumri. 1-20 p.m. Mookarji. Thumri—Bhairvin. 1-25 p.m. Akhtar Jahan. Ghazals. 1-55 p.m. Bhai Ghulam. Dilruba—Jaunpuri. 2-0 p.m. Akhtar Jahan. Ghazals. 2-15 p.m. Gadr ki Dilli.—Prof. Bool Chand. 2-30 p.m. Close down. 6-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Kamod. 6-10 p.m. Ramzan Khan. Basent Bahar. 6-25 p.m. Karrar Hussain and Sardar Husain. Jaltarang and Violin—Marva. 6-25 p.m. Majidan bai. Kayal. 6-50 p.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar—Kedara. 7-0 p.m. Ramzan Khan. Thumri. 7-15 p.m. Majidan Bai. Thumri. 7-30 p.m. Ek adabi Sohbat.—Pt. Zar. 7-45 p.m. Ramzan Khan. Ghazals. 8-05 p.m. Majidan Bai. Thumri and Dadra. 8-35 p.m. Ramzan Khan. Ghazals. 8-45 p.m. Majidan Bai. Ghazals. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Some Reminiscences of the Great War. Col. T. F. O'Donnell, M.C., V.D. As Commandant, the Royal Irish Fusiliers in France from 1914-1918. Col. O'Donnell, who is now Principal of Meerut College has memories of excitement and humour which are well worth recalling. 10-0 a.m. A popular Concert by Hotel Marina Viennese Orchestra. (Under the direction of Herr Erwin Klein). 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. SB Time Signal. Sydney Pearch's Sextette. A Light Orchestral programme from the Studio. 1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students. By Nripen Chatterjee—General Knowledge Day. (a) News that you might have missed. (b) Thought for the day. (c) Important Publications. (d) Questions and Answers. 2-30 p.m. Recorded Selections. 3-06 p.m. Time Signal. Close down. 5-36 p.m. Time Signal. Folk Songs by Sudhi Ranjan Roy Choudhury. 5-46 p.m. Rural Reconstruction Series—Talk. 6-06 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. Miss Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy—Comic Duet. 6-21 p.m. Nital Chatak. 6-36 p.m. Nalini Kanta Lahiri. 6-15 p.m. Bina Devi. 7-11 p.m. Miss Kankavaty. 7-31 p.m. Instrumental Music. Chhotey Khan—Sarange Solo. 7-51 p.m. SB News Bulletin in English. 8-06 p.m. An Empire Programme relayed from Daventry. 8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali). 9-0 p.m. SB Vocal Music (Bengali). Pankaj Kumar Mullick. 9-26 p.m. SB Miss Radharani. 9-46 p.m. SB Interesting News of the World by Chitra Gupta. 10-06 p.m. SB Weather Reports, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English). 10-21 p.m. Time Signal. Close down.

FOR 150 years, successive generations of lovely women have been proving that Pears Soap is indeed matchless for the complexion. To-day, Pears is even better than when it was first made. In its fuller and richer lather, and in its higher degree of transparent purity, the woman of to-day finds all those qualities which appeal to modern tastes. That is why the popularity of Pears Soap is greater now than ever before.

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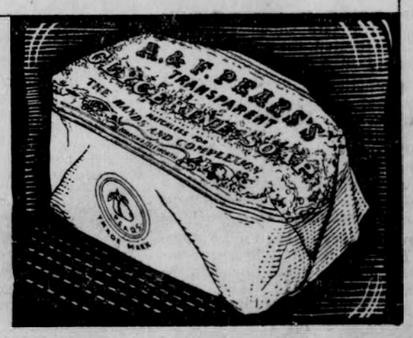

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Fagan Vad 30, 1992.
Muslim: Jilhej 28; 1354.
Parsi: Meher 19; 1305.
Hightide: 12.04.
Lowtide: 5.43; 17.58.
Sunrise: 6h. 40m.
Sunset: 6h. 51m

Bombay Legislative Council 2 p.m.

Children's Aid Society, ninth annual meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m. Governor presiding.

Tuesday, March 24.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, annual general meeting, Committee Room, Civil Secretariat, 6 p.m. Lady Brabourne presiding.

Wednesday, March 25.

Red Cross Annual Meeting to be held at Government House—12 noon.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Thursday, March 26.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3.10 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council: Bridge and Mahjong Drive in aid of the Umerkadi Rescue Home, P. V. M. Gymkhana, 10.30 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Angkor" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"A Tale of Two Cities" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Devdas" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Music Is Magic". Time as usual.

EXCELSIOR—"The Informal" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Ultimatum" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Savitri" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Maid of the Mountain" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

LAXMI—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Dil-ki-Pyas" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PATHE—"She Couldn't Take It" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Bonnie Scotland" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Palace—"Broadway Melody of 1936". Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Come out of the Pantry" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Snehlata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Desirable" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Three Musketeers" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Soldier's Sweetheart" Time as usual.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway.

Timing At Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-20	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 35	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 30	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Timing At Bombay Central.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for passengers for Europe) 8 55

From TO-MORROW 24th MARCH
Daily at 6-30 P. M. Only
THE Celebrated Indian DANCER
RAGINI DEVI
(of INTERNATIONAL fame)
and her company of
14 INDIAN DANCERS 14
with
GOPINATH
IN
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THE REGAL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JACK BUCHANAN
Fay Wray
And Other Favourites in the
MUSICAL FARCE
"COME OUT OF THE PANTRY"
Funnier than "YES, MR. BROWN!" Snappier than "BREWSTER'S MILLIONS."
Also latest All-Colour
MICKEY MOUSE.

JAI BAJARANG VYAYAM MANDAL.

The opening ceremony of the above Institution will be held to-day, (Monday) 23rd 9 p.m. at Teju Kaya Mansions, Lallbaug, Mr. Gordhandas Morarji presiding.

THE EXCELSIOR
Three Shows Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
HURRY, OR YOU MIGHT BE TOO LATE

Soul-stirring drama, brutally real!
The Informer
with VICTOR McLAGLEN
HEATHER ANGEL
PRESTON FOSTER
MARGOT GRAHAME
Wallace Ford
Una O'Connor
A John Ford Production
From the novel by Liam O'Flaherty
Associate Producer, Cliff Reid
RKO RADIO Picture

NATURE STUDY CONFERENCE

Fifth-Session To Meet In City On Sunday

The Secretary of the Conference writes:—

In effect of the decision of the last 4th session, the 5th Nature Study Conference will be held this year for the specific purpose of initiating the Nature Study Institute for training Nature Study teachers. The main proceedings will take place at the Secondary Training College Demonstration Hall (Dhobi Talao), on Sunday, the 29th instant, from 8 a.m. onwards. Prof. P. R. Awati, Head of the Department of Zoology, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, will preside and Prof. J. F. R. D. Almeida of the Xavier's College will deliver the welcome address.

Contributions are requested as follows:—Schools and Training Colleges Rs. 10; Municipal and D. L. B. School Boards Rs. 15. Individuals Rs. 5. Any donation will, however, be thankfully accepted. These are requested to be sent and number and names of teachers for the course to be communicated, as early as possible, to facilitate management.

Those who desire to read papers and give talks on the Conference day should communicate the same early.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMONSTRATION.

There will be a physical culture demonstration by Prof. Shesappa's pupils in aid of the South Kanara Physical Culture Institute to-day (Monday). Sheth Goverdhandas Gokuldas Morarji will preside.

SARASWAT SUBURBAN CO-OP. HOUSING SOCIETY

The Sixteenth Annual General meeting of the Saraswat Suburban Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. will be held at Santa Cruz on Sunday the 5th April, 1936 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

CHILDRENS' AID SOCIETY

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Childrens' Aid Society will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the Town Hall (Library Room). The Governor of Bombay will preside.

DR. DADACHANJI'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Social Workers' Society, Dr. K. K. Dadachanji will give a public lecture on "Human Evolution and destiny from the viewpoint of science and religion," to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. at the Adult Education Association Hall, Ravelin Street, Col. Sokhey will preside.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

In order to congratulate Seth Chotalal Kilachand on the confirment upon him of the title of "Rajya Mitra" by the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Seeds Traders' Association will hold a gathering to-day, (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. at Madhavbag (C. P. Tank) when Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas will preside.

G. B. VAIDYA ANNIVERSARY

The fifteenth anniversary of the late Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at 11 a.m. (S. T.) in the Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya Memorial Hall, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar.

Miss Angubai V. Jayakar will speak on the "Life and Work of the late Mr. G. B. Vaidya."

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION.

The meeting of the Managing Committee members of the Bombay Hawkers' Union will be held to-day Monday at 12 p.m. in the office of the Union at Foras Road to discuss the confiscation of goods by the Encroachment department and to consider the question of a representative of the Trade Unions to the National Congress.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday March 29 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road.

To consider the audited statement of account.

To appoint auditors, and

To elect members of the managing council for the next year.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Secretary writes:—

The audited statement of accounts of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee is now ready so Congress members of Bhuleshwar Congress Committee, if any of them want to examine the accounts, can do so by coming to the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road between office hours 11 a.m. (S. T.) to 6 p.m. (S. T.)

Education Week In Suburbs

The first Education Week in the Bombay Suburban District under the auspices of the Primary English Schools' Association will be held on the 26th instant at Gazdar Hall, Andheri. Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary Municipal Schools Committee, Bombay, will preside.

STOPPING FLIGHT OF PESETAS

Madrid Regulates Exit Of Spanish Money

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Dr. D.S. Fraser, Vice-Consul for Spain, Bombay, has received the following cable from the Spanish Ambassador, London:—

"The Gazette to-day publishes a decree of the Finance Department regulating the exit of Spanish money, reducing it to 5,000 Pesetas, accompanied by certificates issued by the heads of Customs Department, which should be given along with the currency notes in foreign banks, with a view that when they are received in Spain, they could be paid to the foreign banks without the certificates mentioned.

The Spanish banks will not be able to accept currency notes received from foreign countries. The Spanish currency notes existing in foreign countries at present can be returned within five days, if they come from Gibraltar, France, Portugal and North Africa, in eight days from the rest of Europe and in 30 days from other countries.

These remittances should be accompanied by a statement giving the numbers and Consulate certificates, if they come from countries out of Europe and North Africa. The Consuls must send copies certified by them direct to Centro Contratacion Moneda, Madrid."

ELECTORAL ROLLS FOR COUNCIL OF STATE

A notice issued by the Collector of Bombay says:—

"Pursuant to Government Notification, Legal Department, No. 664-P., dated the 10th September 1935, the 2nd publication of the undermentioned two Electoral rolls for the Constituencies of the Council of State has been made to-day, the 23rd March, 1936, at the office of the Collector of Bombay, Old Custom House, Bombay.

I. Electoral roll for the Bombay (Non-Muhammadan) Constituency.

1. For the City of Bombay.

2. For the rest of the Presidency excluding the City of Bombay.

II. Electoral roll for the Bombay Presidency (Muhammadan) Constituency.

For the City of Bombay"

Social Service League Jubilee

As a part of the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of the Social Service League, Bombay, a varied programme of physical feats by boys and girls from the various Gymnastic institutions in the Working class area has been arranged for to-day, (Monday), from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall (Parel.)

LECTURE ON BIRTH CONTROL.

Under the auspices of the Rationalists' Association of India a public meeting will be held on Wednesday (25th instant) in the Blavatsky Lodge at 5 30 p.m. when Mr. G. B. Kulkarni, Hon. Secretary of the Birth Control League, Poona, will speak on "Some Fallacies about Birth Control" The speech will be followed by a programme of questions and answers. Mr. R. D. Karve, will preside.

CIVIL HOSPITAL IN ANDHERI

Vile Parle Municipalitys Decision

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, Sunday.

The Vile Parle Muncipal Board at its meeting held to-day gave its consideration to 23 items on the agenda. Mr. Ceaser D'Mello, tha president, left the House earlier and Mr. G. R. Desai occupied the chair. A letter from the District Local Board about the proposed civil hospital at Andheri was given priority. It may be recalled here that recently a generous donor has offered to bear the initial cost of a civil Hospital at Andheri provided the Government, Local Board and the Municipality agree to share the maintenance of the hospital.

For the letter above referred to, the District Local Board states that it would be highly beneficial in public interest to amalgamate the Wadia Charitable Dispensary which is being hitherto maintained by the Board with the proposed Civil Hospital because the site of the present dispensary is most suitable for the purpose. It also argues that on amalgamation there would be a considerable reduction in staff and a considerable amount of savings in running expenses.

It points out that according to their estimate the total running cost of the amalgamated institution would come to Rs. 14,000 a year and with the usual income of about Rs. 2,000 derived from fees charged to patients etc. there would be a total deficit of Rs. 12,000 a year to be met with equally by the Government, Municipality and the Local Board According to the Act the Municipality can defray 4 per cent of its total revenue to medical grants.

The Vile Parle Municipality has a total revenue of Rs. 163,000 so it can afford a sum of Rs. 6,520 for the purpose. Out of this sum available for expenses the Municipality has already made a commitment of Rs. 1,200 at Vile Parle and Rs. 2,000 at Andheri for dispensaries and so it can afford only a further sum of Rs. 3,300 for the purpose. The Board considered the letter favourably and resolved to contribute one third of the total expenses with a maximum of Rs. 2,500 a year towards the proposed hospital. With Rs. 2,000 already sanctioned to the Local Board Dispensary at Andheri the total expenses by the Vile Parle Municipality for running the proposed Andheri-Vile Parle Municipal Hospital and Dispensary would now amount to Rs. 4,500 a year.

Representations for having a T.B. Hospital at Vile Parle and a cattle pond within Municipal limits were considered and on grounds of public health the first was rejected and the second referred to sub-committee for inquiry and report.

The maintenance of a proper vegitable market at Vile Parle has been a source of great anxiety to the councillors as the rent being large the stalls remain unoccupied. The Municipality at its meeting to-day decided to offer further attractions to the stall holders by reducing rents on certain stalls and giving greater facilities by providing good privies, urinals, etc., and it expects that now the stalls will once again be fully occupied.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(By: A SUBURBAN MAN.)

On Saturday I went to the Second Annual Rally of the Bombay Suburban Boy Scouts Local Association which was held on St. Andrews High School ground, under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur Shaikh Mohyuddin Vazir.

The programme consisted of items of a variety of displays which gave the audience a rich entertainment as well as left behind their morals.

"Kaa's Hunger Dance" was displayed by the "cubs" of St. Andrews High School, while the scouts of the same school gave the public an idea of "Local Camping."

A very interesting item was "House on Fire", in which rescue methods and first aid treatment were rendered by the scouts of St. Stanislaus School, who were given the Tyrrell Shield.....a prize they really deserved.

The Talati Shield was won by 11th Bombay Suburban Villa Parle home troop who gave the public an idea of how the savage tribes of South Africa used to torture their enemies in those ancient days when civilization had not put his foot there.

"Semaphore Signalling, Monkey's Surprise, an Indian Fisherman Folk Dance, Tent Pitching and Hoisting up of the Flag, Sher-khan's Death Dance and another Zulu Dance where the other items of the programme all of which were creditably performed.

This Association, I am told, was started last year by the District Commission, Mr. C. H. Tyrrell, Its president is Mr. H. R. Michael, ex-Mayor of Bandra, and it has well-known men like Mr. G. G. Merchant, Dr. O. A. D'Monte and Dr. P. A. Dias as its vice-presidents with Mr. S. D. Talati as its honorary secretary and Mr. E. B. Gimi as its honorary treasurer.

This association though only a year old has been doing very useful work for the uplift movement of the scouts in the suburbs .....I congratulate them, especially Mr. C. H. Tyrrell whose zealous work has been responsible for the enthusiasm that has been awakened amongst all the suburban scouts.

HARIJANS' HUTS.

Yesterday I saw the pitiable plight of the Harijans in the suburbs. Housed in miserable hovels, tin or palm leaf structures in streets that do not know anything of cleanliness and are filthy looking, the treatment meted out to them is disgraceful.

I ask: Cannot anything be done about these poor Harijans huts?

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Men, Marriage And Women

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association took the first step in launching a propaganda in favour of marriage reform, by celebrating the anniversary for the first time of the Special Marriage Act, 1872, at the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday. Mr. D. G. Dalvi, who presided over the later deliberations in the absence of Mr. S. S. Patkar, pointed out that the question of the abolition of caste-system was a vital one at the present juncture and one way of doing away with the caste system wos encouraging marriage reform. Statistics from the Marriages Registration office revealed that for the first 30 years of the Act of 1872, inter-caste, inter-religious and inter-racial marriages were few in number, but during the later 20 years, the number of such marriages had increased rapidly indicating thereby that marriage reform was becoming more and more essential. Nearly 5 per cent, of the marriages under this Act, were inter-religious. Upto now nearly 500 marriages were performed under the Act, and of these nearly 400 were registered during the short period of the last 20 years. This means that on an average 20 couples took advantage of the Act every year. The figure must be considered so far good, in a country which had stagnated for decades under the dead-weight of custom, tradition and superstition, in the name of sacred religion. As time progresses, there is no doubt that the demand for marriage reform would be more pressing.

Women's Duty

One important question to which Mr. Dalvi drew the attention of the public, was the failure of women's organisations to recognise the significance of the problem. Many women's organisations had approached the Association to enlighten them on the law of property. They had forgotten, however, that the law of property was closely connected with the form of marriage. Thus, for instance, the right of divorce has rendered the position of woman more assured. The question of marriage reform is one which deserves greater respect and attention at the hands of women and they should strengthen the hands of the social reformers, who are at present fighting for the barest justice and fairness and have to go a long way yet, before they could secure at least permissive legislation.

IN AID OF BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION

"Falsely Accused" To Be Staged At C. J. Hall On 30th March

The Secretaries write:—

The Jewish Amateur Dramatic Society will stage under the distinguished patronage of the Governor of Bombay the popular play "Falsely Accused." Mr. Homi Captain, the well-known ventriloquist will also entertain the audience, in aid of the Blind Institution in Poona and Bombay, on Monday, the 30th instant, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 9-30 p.m.

The Blind Relief Association of Bombay is conducting at present an Industrial Home for the Blind in Northbrook Street, Bombay, and a similar institution at Bhavnagar in addition to several other Hospitals and Dispensaries in many other parts of the Bombay Presidency for the prevention and cure of blindness. Since last year, the Association has restarted the School and Home for the Blind in Poona.

All philanthropic persons wishing to alleviate the suffering and misery of the blind, are requested to help generously the cause of the blind by attending the above play in large numbers.

A Fatal Fall

Magan Ramdin, 30, cleaner, employed at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Electric Power House, at Mahaluxmi yard, while climbing a pole for cleaning a light, slipped and sustained fatal injuries on Saturday morning, he died the same night.

Killed By Motor

Walkeshwar Road, was the scene of a fatal motor accident on Saturday night, when one Hari Ganoo, 16, was knocked down by a car No. W. 9509. He died on the spot. Inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

S. V. Khadi Bazar Certification Lapses

Sjt. Purushottam Kanji, Hon. Secretary, A.I.S.A., Bombay writes: "Messrs. Shoorji Vallabhdas Khadi Bazar has ceased to work as a certified organisation on and from the 15th. February, 1936."

SCHEME TO STOP COW SLAUGHTER

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, March 20.

It is a common practice on this side to buy cows or buffaloes during their milk giving period and to sell them over to the butcher as soon as they cease to produce any income.

To stop this practice an enterprising gentleman at Andheri has organised a dairy service on a novel basis. Under his scheme the consumer will be required to invest the capital for the cow which will be kept in the custody of the organiser who will maintain it and in return he will enter into a contract with the consumer to supply pure milk at a fixed rate per maund. The cost of the animal would be almost repaid during the milkgiving stage by supply of milk during which time the consumer will enjoy proprietory rights on the animal and on expiry of the milk giving period the animal would not be sold to the butcher. It would be at the choice of the consumer to hand it over to the organiser free. The scheme has already found favour in Andheri and animals have been purchased from upcountry. At present the organiser has opened his dairy in Gurukul at Andheri but he proposes to extend his activities to other suburbs in due course.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1936

ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS

The most important question confronting the Congress Working Committee now in session at Delhi is about the working of the new Constitution. The question is not altogether an open one. For the Congress is pledged, by its resolution at the last session in Bombay and the declaration made to the electors at the last Assembly lections, to reject the Constitution in toto. But little or nothing has been said since then by any Congress Committee as to what precisely rejection constitutes. Similarly little or nothing has been said about the time and procedure for convening the Constituent Assembly to which also the Congress is solemnly pledged. It is time, indeed, that the position with regard to these important points was duly clarified. Otherwise it becomes extremely difficult to explain them to the people. The situation becomes worse when different Congress leaders explain them in different ways and thus create confusion in the minds of the public. The next Congress session must finally settle all doubts on these points. But to prevent hasty unwise decisions arrived at at the last moment in the face of various unexpected issues, it is necessary that the Working Committee should formulate at once its recommendations, to be placed before the subjects committee of the next Congress session. It will then be easier for it to make the necessary alterations in them in response to public opinion.

Question Of Offices

Reports from Delhi state that the Working Committee has been in consultation with the Parliamentary Board with regard to the new Constitution and, in particular, the controversy about office-acceptance. The Committee will also take into account the views of the various Congress committees and conferences on these questions. It is unfortunate, however, that several of these bodies have isolated the question of office from its setting, namely, the general method of dealing with the Constitution and also discussed it in an extremely partisan manner. For instance the Anti-Constitution Conference in Bombay, though convened, as its very name implies, to consider only the new Constitution, says nothing more about the general method of dealing with the Constitution than that the Congress should "adopt such measures as will make the working of that Constitution impossible"—a mere paraphrase of the phrase "rejecting the Constitution." The question, among others, has to be considered, whether the Congress should indiscriminately oppose every proposition brought by Government in the Legislature, good, bad or indifferent, or whether it should support good ones. As we have suggested before, on the answer to this question will largely depend the right solution of the issue about office. If all Government proposals are to be rejected, there is no room for Congress Ministers. But the last resolution of the Bombay conference, which says that "this Conference is of opinion that the daily struggle of the masses for their immediate economic demands should be actively organised and developed and that parliamentary activities should be undertaken as complementary to mass struggle with a programme embodying the same," seems to suggest that proposals conceding people's immediate economic and other demands may be supported. In such a case it is a question worth dispassionate reasoning, whether better results can be achieved through Congress Ministers or through non-Congress Ministers controlled by Congress.

Follow Jawaharlal's Example

In any case, it is most improper for the pro-office and the anti-office groups to question each other's "bona fides" or motives. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, the President of the Bombay Conference, described the pro-office Congressmen as persons "prepared to sacrifice a whole country and its nation in order to help themselves to a few crumbs which have fallen from the master's table." Similar views were expressed by several other speakers. Now, self-seekers of various kinds can be spotted out in any fold but all political issues must be discussed impersonally. Pandit Jawaharlal has very strong convictions on the whole question of Council entry. But he is most anxious to understand and appreciate the various divergent points of view and he would never decend to personal vilification. His example deserves to be emulated by all who have strong convictions and who are anxious to convert others.

Unjust Ban

The whole country will strongly condemn the persistence of the Government in refusing permission to Mr. Subhas Bose to return to his country as a free man. Should he do so, he has been informed by the British Consul at Vienna acting on Foreign Office instruction, he cannot expect to remain at liberty. This is characteristically graceless on the part of the Government of India. When he was allowed to go abroad for reasons of health, Mr. Bose was a prisoner of the State—detained, let it be remembered, without a proper trial and conviction. Is he always to wander abroad, homeless, with the alternative of returning to India only to be locked up in a prison? If Government have reason to believe that, on arrival in India, Mr. Bose will carry on illegal activities, the ordinary law of the land is there to try and punish him. But virtually to exile a respected political leader without proving his guilt is neither equitable nor just, but, it is, of course, quite in keeping with the character of the present system of government.

An Attempted Betrayal

Inspite of alarums and excursions, the war in Abyssinia goes on. And we are glad it goes not. This not because the Abyssinians have resumed the offensive but because at least one of the two efforts recently made implies a positive betrayal of that country and of the League of Nations itself. The visit to Abyssinia of the mystery man of oil, Mr. Rickets, is a mystery deepened by the fact that it is an immediate sequel to his visit to Rome. It is not yet possible to say what exactly he is about and on what terms. But M. Flandin's suggestion made through the French Chamber calls for comment and condemnation. He proposed the raising of sanctions simultaneously with the cessation of hostilities. That would have implied Italian occupation of Abyssinian territory while pourparlers were going on. In other words it would have implied surrender by the League before the continuous act of aggression. We are glad that Italy—for the present only unofficially, though—has rejected M. Flandin's proposal. But it clearly exposes France.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From World Press

(From Our London Correspondent)

The ex-King of Siam, who is spending his days in the countryside of England, is, I find, employing his leisure to write his memoirs. No other monarch, I think, has ever done this. There have been diaries and descriptions of campaigns, the Emperor Marcus Aurelius wrote his meditations and Frederick the Great was imprudent enough to get Voltaire's help with his poems. Yet, although exile has been the lot of many monarchs, none, until the ex-King of Siam, has used this enforced leisure to write an autobiography.

Though his mind constantly brooded on his past greatness and though his life was perhaps the most extraordinary that has ever been lived, it appears even Napoleon at St. Helena did not think of giving his own version of it in a book form.

* * *

This year the tercentenary of the foundation of Harvard University will be celebrated. It was founded in September, 1936, after the general court of the Colony of Massachusetts had voted £400 for the establishment of a "school or college."

In the same year, John Harvard, a dissenting minister, left £750 and a library of 250 books to the college. It was then named after him, and the little town, Newton, where it was situated, renamed Cambridge because most of the leading colonists had been at that university.

Harvard is the oldest American University, though there are at least six others more ancient than any in England except Oxford and Cambridge. It now has some 8,000 students and an endowment of nearly 100,000,000 dollars. Tuition for an academic year costs £80, board £60, and lodging at least £80, so that the minimum cost is about £250 a year, which is about the same as at Oxford or Cambridge. At the beginning of the century £100 met a careful student's essential annual expenses.

* * * *

The French Premier, M. Sarraut, has had as varied a career as his Air Minister. In his youth, he was a poet and has always remained an art lover.

He has a fine collection of paintings, several of which he bought when the artists, who have since made names, were little known. He proved himself a good professional journalist when working on the "Depeche de Toulouse," which he and his brother own. He is also a barrister, but has pleaded very little

M. Sarraut has been twice Governor of Indo-China, twice Minister for the Colonies, once Minister of Marine, and several times Minister of the Interior. This is his second Premiership.

* * * *

Lord Reay, who has applied for British naturalisation papers, is a Scottish as well as a Dutch Baron. He is one of the extremely few foreigners who hold British titles. In this small band Holland is well represented.

Besides Lord Reay, another Dutchman is a Sir Jacob Boreel, Chamberlain to Queen Wilhelmina. He is a descendant of Sir William Boreel, Dutch Ambassador in London, who was created a baronet by Charles I.

The Earl of Newburgh, who is also Viscount Kynnaird and Lord Livingstone of Fracraig, is an Italian—Prince Giustiniani-Bandin In his group he would rank in precedence to the Duke of Berwick, the Spanish Duke of Alba.

On the other hand, the number of British subjects who hold foreign titles is considerable, beginning with the Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington, both of ducal and princely rank in various countries abroad.

* * * *

Mme. Genevieve Tabouis, whose articles in the "Oeuvre", on international affairs are quoted nowadays almost as much as those of "Pertinax," is the first woman journalist to establish herself as a diplomatic correspondent in France.

She is small and frail and grey-haired, although still not more than forty. Her husband is a radio manufacturer and her father-in-law a distinguished General.

Ill health has interfered with her journalistic career, but she finds the excitement of international crises invigorating.

* * * *

The conviction on March 9 last of Dr. Hermann Goertz on a charge of espionage is the first of its kind in England since the war. In the rest of Europe arrests for

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1.)

Hitler's Defiance

France And England Cannot Escape From The Consequences Of Imperialism

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

On Saturday last with drums and trumpets, Hitler did defiantly what everyone knew he must one day do. To win equality of rights for Germany he first made his counter-revolution, and then he armed.

As soon as he had guns and planes enough to take the risk, he was bound to defy the unequal dictate that forbade Germany to station her own troops on her own soil in the Rhineland. In liberating his country he has, of course, broken two treaties—not merely that of Versailles, imposed by force and starvation, but also that of Locarno, which Dr. Stresemann negotiated freely.

This is not a light matter. But it is fair to ask: Was any other method open to him? If he had asked the French, in the most reasonable way, to negotiate a revision of the Rhineland clauses, would they ever have consented?

I think we know the answer to that question. Never, at any price, would they have made this concession.

They would have clung, up to the last minute, to this advantage, precisely as M. Barthou did in 1934, when he refused to negotiate with Hitler for a relaxation of the armament clauses of the Versailles Treaty, though Hitler offered to be content with an Air Force of half the French strength.

French Responsibility

It is true enough that Hitler has been violent and unscrupulous. But the French, from first to last, have hugged every device of oppression that victory gave them.

Behind this act of Hitler's lies the memory of their black troops in the Rhineland, their merciless invasion of the Ruhr, their Shylock-like conduct over reparations, their unwillingness either to disarm or to permit Germany to rearm.

If he has broken a treaty, did not the victors break their solemn, written promise to reduce their armaments to the Versailles level?

For these and other reasons, few of us, I think, are much impressed by the lawyer's view of this crisis that the French are taking. Doubtless, the law is on the French side—they made it to suit themselves. But to pretend that any just and equal system of law has governed Europe since 1918 is rank hypocrisy.

Europe is ruled by force, by steel and gold, by alliances, armaments, and the inequality of economic resources. A solemn vote of censure by the League's Council will not restore the reign of law, not even if Italy, that distinguished exponent of legality, should vote for it.

Nor would justice be vindicated, even if the French had their way, and Hitler bowed to an order to march his troops back again. That would merely prove that the combined forces of France and her numerous allies are superior to those of Germany.

Not much, I think, can be said for the typical British compromise—that Hitler should make a "symbolical" surrender, by withdrawing some of his troops, but not quite all. That is childish make-believe.

The Real Issue

Let us be realists. No one is seriously thinking of these surface questions of legality and prestige. The real issue is simple.

Will Hitler be allowed to build, unmolested, a chain of forts on his own territory, which will render any future French invasion difficult, if not impossible? That, and nothing less, would be equality.

For this, as everyone knows, is what the French have done. At incredible cost, they have built fortifications along their frontier, that are said to be impregnable.

"A legitimate provision for defence," you may say. Certainly—but it is more than that. The great guns in those French forts could crush to dust and ashes every city in the Rhineland.

Under that threat, Germans have lived, up to to-day, with no defence. They might not even erect a battery of anti-aircraft guns to fend off the French bombers from Cologne.

The reasonable way out of this situation is what Hitler proposes—that a demilitarised zone of equal depth should be drawn on both sides of the frontier.

That would be equality. But the French will certainly never agree to dismantle the forts on which they have spent their millions. In that case, no reasonable being can forbid the Germans to equip themselves with the like means of defence.

Equality Or Insanity?

This may be justice and equality. But it is also insanity. For it will mean the eventual bankruptcy of Germany.

Mr. Churchill sees clearly half the truth. Hitler faces mass unemployment if he stops rearming, and bankruptcy if he goes on.

The usual way out of such a dilemma is war.

What Mr. Churchill fails to see is that the same dilemma, a few years later, will face our own country—and every other.

Equality, moreover, in this matter may have awkward consequences. To be sure, a costly chain of German forts along the Rhine would stop a French invasion—there could be no second march into a defenceless Ruhr. That, in itself, might be a gain.

But, in the first place, it would merely transfer the struggle to the air. In the second place, it would free Hitler's Western flank, so that he could act in other directions with less risk from French interference.

In plain words, he would be in a better position to carry out any designs he may cherish for expansion down the Danube Valley or at Russia's expense.

Ugly Dilemma

Germany, in short, can be kept weak only at the expense of justice and equality. But if, in the name of justice, we allow her to grow strong, she will use her strength to threaten others.

That is the ugly dilemma that has faced Europe ever since Hit-

(Continued on page 14—Col. 5).

Frankly Speaking

HANDS OFF S. AMERICA!

American Press comments on the Locarno Powers' proposals for a World Conference are significant. It is true that the European atmosphere is surcharged with political excitement, in fact it is so threatening that a big storm at any moment is not at all impossible. But that is precisely why a conference has been suggested. The gravity of the situation justifies what the American Press advises its country to refrain from. We, who belong to the raw material producing "back ward" continents, could have appreciated American distaste for the proposal, if it were due to high ideals of equality and justice as between the exploiter and the exploited. But the opposition is based on Imperialism, the very patent desire to preserve South America for the economic monopoly of the U. S. A. For, American participation in any such conference as suggested by the Locarno Powers means the further weakening of the economic implications of the Monroe Doctrine.

WELL DONE.

The Legislative Assembly deserves to be congratulated on its having carried, by a clear majority of eleven votes, the Congress amendment to the Finance Bill abolishing the Salt duty entirely. The voting shows that a good number of non-Congressmen appreciated the uncompromising attitude of the Congress in this matter and either voted for the amendment or refused to vote against it. It is encouraging, indeed, that only one elected member voted with Government and such a pro-Government member as the Raja of Kollengode voted with the opposition. It was, however, amazing on the part of Mr. Jinnah to suggest that the abolition of the salt duty would not give substantial relief to the poor. To the half-starved—and there are millions of such in India—even a slight relief is substantial relief.

AMAZING OPPOSITION.

The Bombay Government's opposition to Mr. Bakhale's Bill is amazing. Opposition even to its reference to the select committee means practically opposition to its principle. Yet the findings of their own Labour Office on the actual condition of shop assistants are strongly in favour of the Bill or, at any rate, of its principle. As for its details, they could have been easily modified by the select committee to make them easily workable. The Home Member's dictum that by no manner of means would the select committee be able to put the Bill into a shape which would be practicable carries prejudice too far. As for the question who should enforce the Bill, Government or local bodies, it is hardly an insuperable difficulty, if the merits of the Bill justify its enforcement. Government ought to take a more humane view of the Bill and reconsider their attitude towards it.

SIRKAR'S CONFESSION

Interpellations in the Assembly regarding the privileges of members in the matter of the publication of their speeches have fully brought out the ridiculous anomaly of the present position. In spite of Sir N. N. Sircar's rather feeble efforts to justify with his lawyer's mind what his judicial sense would summarily reject, could there be any thing more ridiculous than that the Government Press Printer was quite free to publish Members' speeches while the non-official press was liable under the law? But the position is worse than ridiculous. Apart from its underlying supercilliousness, we appreciate the frankness of Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar in admitting the truth that Freedom of Speech did not exist in the Assembly—much less, of course, in the country itself. This is a fact. It is a harsh and humiliating fact. But it also exposes the hypocrisy of pretensions about the Parliamentary status of the Assembly.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

We have received a copy of the ninth annual report of the Children's Aid Society which since its inception in the year 1927 has been rendering invaluable service for the welfare of the destitute children of the city and the Presidency. The work of the society has gradually increased, as can be seen from the fact that the number of annual admissions has almost doubled during the last eight years. This is capital evidence of the utility and value of the Children Act machinery. The year under review is notable particularly because of the amalgamation of the Children's Aid Societies of Bombay City—and the Suburban District, and because of the establishment of a new Remand House for girls. Both these innovations will be of great help in extending the scope of work. Mention must be made of the fact that what is popularly known as the Sarda Act, has found a great ally in the Society, which takes action against its breaches in suitable cases. Altogether, it is a thoroughly praiseworthy record of work as revealed in the present report,—much of the credit for which goes to the devoted efforts of Miss Davies—and it is to be hoped that the public will extend its active financial help, so as to make the Society more efficient and serviceable.

THE LUCKNOW HITLER

Mr. Paranjpai, the Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, ha on more than one occasion come into conflict with the radical elements among his students. The latest manifestation of the curious complex, which seems to possess him, is the banning of the University Union Journal's annual number. The reasons, which are stated to have provoked this ban, are, to say the least, unbecoming of the head of an educational institution and could only have been expected of a super-sensitive bureaucrat. To ban an organ of the students on such grounds as the publication of an article advocating Socialism or of Mahatma Gandhi's picture a few pages before that of the late King George may have done credit to a Nazi Press Chief but not the Vice-Chancellor of a University professing its aim to be the free development of intellect and culture. No such restriction on students' liberty and interference with their intellectual activities would be tolerated at Oxford or Cambridge—or, for that matter, by any body of self-respecting students.

"Even the Home Member, Sir Robert Bell", says an Anglo-Indian confrere, "congratulated Mr. Bakhale on the object" of his "Shop Assistants' Bill" although he opposed it.

For that sub-conscious word "even" we congratulate our confrere.

* * * *

Referring to Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi's appointment in the place of Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Mr. Bole expressed himself delighted that the former "was going to step into the shoes of his pupil which was very creditable both to the guru and the pupil".

The Honourable the President should, we insist, have called the Member sharply to order.

Anyhow it is quite gratifying that Sir Ali Mahomed is not going to get under the hat of the migrating Minister.

* * * *

In the farewell-to-Sindis debate in the Bombay Council, Mr. M. H. Gazdar, we observe, burst into poetry.

The report does not say whether he recited his verses or actually sang them. But we are glad Sind is separated from Bombay.

* * * *

Sir John Abercrombie, leader, Europeans, (species 'non-official') in the Bombay Legislative Council congratulated Sind Members on having been 'an active and virile group in the history of the House'.

Actively and virilely responsive to the crack of Ministerial whips.

* * * *

Sir Robert Bell did not say "too much" about Sir Shah Nawaz. "He proposed to spare his blushes".

And thus enabled him to preserve his state of perpetual unblushingness?

* * * *

Pundit Malaviya, who is now in Delhi states that a part of the press report of conversation between himself and the Nasik Sanatanists is incorrect.

It is unfortunately not clear as to which part he was referring to.

* * * *

The Bengal question, says the 'United Press', was discussed "threadbare" by the Working Committee.

And yet—Bengal's unique and distinctive feature this—no one can suggest that the tangled skein is no more.

* * * *

The Aligarh University's address to the Viceroy "deeply regretted that Your Excellency's term expires "before practical shape can be given to the scheme of Provincial Autonomy."

The address to Lord Linlithgow, when he visits Aligarh, will express "profound satisfaction and gratitude that the scheme of Provincial Autonomy has had the privilege of being given practical shape in Your Excellency's term of office."

* * * *

PEACE MOVES

—Headline.

It does—but, alas, blind-folded and in the direction of the abyss.

* * * *

Political circles in Germany were reported to be electrified at the prospect of the International Conference.

It is yet too early to announce that they have been electrocuted owing to Herr Hitler's rejection of the offer.

* * * *

It is hoped in London that Germany will make alternative suggestions instead of giving blank refusal to the Locarno Powers' proposals.

We shouldn't be surprised although blanks are supposed to be more respectable, and less shocking.

* * * *

"Our new doctrine "declares Italy's Under-Secretary for War, "demands a war of movement which will correspond with the dynamic Fascist mentality."

And the "dynamic mentality" is also developing fast towards—internal explosion.

* * * *

Italy has unofficially repudiated M. Flandin's suggestions as regards the Italo-Abyssinian conflict.

That, however, will not, we trust, shake France in her firm and determined stand on the question.

* * * *

"He said he'd sign the paper, but every time I put it under his nose he has some excuse."

"Perhaps the gentleman doesn't write with his nose."

Northern India Make 140

Wadkar Captures Six For 49 For Visitors

AMIR ELAHI SCORES 32

Scores at a glance:—

Bombay Team (1st Innns)	170
Bombay Team (2nd Innns) (for 2)	68
Northern India (1st Innns.)	140

NEW DELHI, March 22.

On resumption, to-day, Northern India met with disaster and by lunch time had lost seven wickets, collecting only 81 runs. It was a drying pitch and the ball was slightly keeping low. Just as Amir Elahi had found a spot yesterday, Wadkar found it today and played havoc taking five wickets in four successive overs, conceding only seven runs. His average at present is five wickets for 19 runs. Wadkar was delivering off-breaks with a slight swerve. Northern India players played back to half-volleys which Wadkar was pitching quite straight.

On resumption after lunch Northern India were all out for 140 being 30 runs behind Bombay.

AMIR ELAHI'S BRIGHT GAME

In the third over after resumption Wadkar claimed another victim in Amir Hussain for the addition of seven runs to the pre-lunch total. Amir Elahi partnered Wamardin and the best partnership of the innings ensued. Amir played Wadkar pretty freely and brightened up the game. Scoring a single off Jamshedji, he completed the century. Qamar, thereafter, took a couple of risky runs. He snatched a brace, off Wadkar, but would have been out had the wicket-keeper been a bit smarter with the ball thrown by Mehta. Wajifdar relieved Jamshedji and the change did prove effective, but Divekar in the second slip missed Qamardin. Amir Elahi continued to play confidently, and soon excelled his partner's score, hitting Wadkar to the off-boundary, and pulling him to the leg-boundary in consecutive overs. Qamar who was stationary at 13, pretty long also opened out hitting Vajifdar for two, followed by four. At 134 a double change was rung in Divekar and Jamshedji taking over from Vajifdar and Wadkar, respectively. Wadkar had bowled nine overs at a stretch, and it believed he should have been relieved earlier.

UNPLEASANT INCIDENT.

When Jamshedji was bowling from the pavilion end an unpleasant incident occurred. Amir Elahi hit Jamshedji and after taking a run was again moving out, when Jamshedji who had received the ball removed the ball and appealed to the umpire (Maqsoodali) who being slightly in doubt, after consulting the other umpire, Wali Ahmed, gave Amir Elahi out. A protest was made against the decision since it was argued that Amir Elahi did not leave the crease to take any run, but he wanted to have some consultation with Qamardin. The decision however was upheld. Some of the audience also critised Jamshedji's appeal. The partnership however yielded 51 runs. Mubarakali, the last man, was stumped by Hindlekar, off Jamshedji, for a duck.

BOMBAY TEAM'S 2ND INNINGS

Bombay opened their second innings, again through Hindlekar and Qadri, and they had both scored seven runs each when the tea time arrived.

Bombay in their second innings, were two down for 68 at the close of the second day's play.

NORTHERN INDIA (1st Innings)

Dr. Vishwanath l.b.w., b Jamshedji	11
Asgar Latif l.b.w. b Wadkar	16
Munilal c Divekar b Jamshedji	27
Fida Hussain l.b.w. b Wadkar	1
Ramprakash l.b.w. b Wadkar	0
Baqa Jilani b Wadkar	0
Mohammad Gulzar b Wadkar	0
Amir Hussein c & b Wadkar	17
Qamardin, not out	23
Amir Elahi b Jamshedji	32
Mubarak Ali st. Jamshedji	0
Extras	12
Total	140

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Merchant	8	3	14	0
Vajifdar	25	14	23	0
Jamshedji	10	0	30	5
Divekar	9	3	9	0
Wadkar	19	1	49	6

BOMBAY TEAM (2nd Innings)

Hindlekar c Qmardin, b Amir Elahi	13
Qadri c Manilal b Baqa Jilani	8
Merchant (not out)	20
Mehta (not out)	15
Extras	12
Total (for (2)	68

Saturday's Game

COLLAPSE AFTER LUNCH.

Mehta and Merchant resumed the innings of Bombay team after lunch on Saturday but disappointed the Delhi public. Merchant added only five runs to his total before lunch, when he was cleanbowled by Amir Elahi.

Vajifdar who now joined Mehta succumbed to the same bowler in the same over without adding to the score.

Khot joined Mehta, but soon fell victim to the same bowler, after scoring four runs. Patell joined Mehta, but left at the same total, Emir Elahi again being the successful bowler.

At this stage the Bombay total stood at 101 with six wickets down out of which Amir Elahi's share was five. Matters seemed not going well with Bombay when Baporia became associated in partnership, which yielded very useful 46 runs at a time when runs were needed so badly. Baporia opened in subdued manner, Emir Elahi bowling with great accuracy and with putting a lot of spin on the ball. Baporia escaped two appeals from Baqua Jilani in his first over, after he took over Mubarak. Soon after he settled down and played with confidence.

BAPORIA'S FINE GAME.

Mehta seemed also inspired by Baporia and both got a measure of bowling. Baporia treated the crowd with intercepted powerful cuts and hooks, while Mehta's drives were also commendable. Some quick changes were rung in bowling in which Gulzar, Baqua Jilani, Mubarak and Amir Elahi were tried in short spells.

The Northern India team's fielding was quite upto the mark, which kept down the score. Quick changes eventually proved fruitful Mehta falling to Amir Elahi, off an easy skier to Emir Hussain, which he accepted. This dealt a great shock to the Bombay team, for whom prospects had seemed to be brightening up, as also to Baporia, who did not survive long. He made a sweep at a flier from Amir Elahi, which his bat could not meet comfortably, and Qamar running behind from second slip, at a very awkward angle, brought off a difficult catch.

Bombay innings came to a close immediately after the tea-interval with the total score standing at 170.

At the close of play Northern India had scored 34 runs at the cost of one wicket.

Anti-Ministry Day In Bombay

Chowpatty Meeting Denounces Move To Accept Offices Under "Reforms"

A largely attended public meeting held under the auspices of the Anti-Ministry Committee of Congressmen at Chowpaty, on Sunday evening, adopted a resolution for the "boycott of offices."

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya presided.

After the speeches were over, Mr. Meherally announced that the decision arrived at at the Conference at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall and the purport of the day's resolution had been wired by Mrs. Kamaladevi to the Working Committee which was meeting at Delhi.

Mrs. Kamaladevi speaking at the outset remarked that the question of office-acceptance had assumed large significance and importance in view of the decision to be taken at the Lucknow session of the Congress very shortly.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, then, moved:—

"It being the inalienable right of the Indian people to frame their own constitution and the Constitution embodied in the Government of India Act being thoroughly reactionary and retrograde and meant to strengthen the fetters of Imperialism on this country, this public meeting, held under the auspices of the Anti-Ministry Committee of Congressmen, calls upon the Congress session at Lucknow to adopt such steps as will make the working of that constitution impossible."

"This meeting is emphatically of opinion that acceptance of ministerial offices was tantamount to abandoning the struggle for complete Independence."

Mr. Meherally speaking on the resolution said that the organisation of the peasants and workers for the development of the struggle for independence was the major problem that faced the country. The India Act was designed to benefit the vested interests and strengthen the hold of Imperialism on the country. The Congress had decided to reject the Constitution. They could not reject it by accepting it, for office-acceptance was equal to acquire.

Every attempt should be directed to prevent the Congress from accepting Ministerial offices to make the working of the Constitution impossible.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik said that acceptance of office would lead the nation nowhere. Council-entry programme had been tried formerly under the leadership of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Das. But these two stalwarts never countenanced the acceptance of Ministerial posts as that would inevitably lead to the abandonment of the fight for freedom.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas observed that the peasants of the country were in perennial poverty. It was impossible to improve their condition under the Constitution. Even the modest programme of Mahatmaji's 11 points could not be achieved. The acceptance of offices would only spell disaster to the Congress and future of the national struggle.

He pointed out that several Provincial Congress Committees and prominent Congressmen had decided against office acceptance.

Mr. Pathak, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, supporting the resolution stressed the necessity to strengthen the economic struggles of the workers and link them with the political struggle.

Mr. O. K. Narayanaswami said that after having launched upon the struggle for Independence, there could be only one thought in the minds of leaders and that was how best and effectively they could develop that struggle. That leadership was weak which refused to take the people into their confidence, but took them by surprise and forced their decisions on them.

Mr. Oak further supported the resolution which was passed unanimously

The meeting then terminated with the singing of a national song.

WRECK NEW CONSTITUTION

CALCUTTA, March 23.

A meeting of the Congressmen held at Shradhanand Park in celebration of the All-India Anti-Ministry Day, under the presidency of Dr. Indra Narayan Sen, a resolution was passed stating that the coming constitution was "retrograde and reactionary" and the Lucknow Congress should decide upon a policy of wrecking the new constitution.—A.P.

BENGAL CONGRESS PROBLEM

Rajen Babu's Draft Resolution

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has drafted a resolution on the Bengal Congress problem and it is expected to be placed before the Working Committee to-morrow. Pandit Jawaharlal, it is understood, may have talks about Bengal position with Pandit Malaviyaji when he sees him this evening.—United Press.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTION

Govindlal To Contest On Behalf Of Congress

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The "United Press" understands that the Congress Parliamentary Board will nominate Mr. Govindlal to contest one of the three seats from Bombay to the Council of State during the forthcoming elections.—United Press.

DACOITS ASSAULT TWO MEN

Decamp With Ornaments Worth About Rs. 16,000

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 22.

It has been come to learn that last night, at eight o'clock, about 15 to 16 dacoits with arms raided the house of a well-known shroff, Seth Jiwan Kapurjee of village Vanz, situated near Sachin, and after injuring his nephew, Mr. Mulchand, seriously and Seth Jiwan Kapurjee, the dacoits took away a box consisting of silver plates and ornaments, etc., worth about rupees 15,000 to 16,000 out of the Treasury. Mr. Mulchand has been sent to Hospital for treatment. Mr. Jeewan Kapurjee has also been injured.

MAHATMA TO OPEN HINDI SANGRAHALAYA

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The "United Press" understands that Mahatma Gandhi will go to Allahabad to perform the opening ceremony of Hindi Sangrahalaya on April 5.—United Press.

"DANGER OF WAR IS PAST"

Smuts On "Last Unequal Provision Left From Versailles"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CAPE TOWN, March 22.

"I think the danger of war is past," declared General Smuts in a speech at Grootschuur, at the anniversary of the death of Cicil Rhodes. We are at the end of a chapter which had been most dangerous. The end might cast us into war. The demilitarisation of the Rhineland was the last unequal provision left from the Treaty of Versailles. We hope the negotiations that are proceeding will result in perfect peace in a spirit and equality. He added: "It was due to British statesmanship that war was avoided. We are tremendously proud of the part Britain has played."

VANDALISM ON THE BACK BAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

vernment also send in their Inspectors as the Improvement Trust does, then, they could be doubly sure of the stability of the structures and the soundness of the foundations.

A FOOLISH DECISION.

Regarding parking space, everyone, excepting possibly Government, are agreed that it was a foolish decision on the part of Government to have given up the idea of having a car stand. The only place that has been allotted for the parking of car is on the Chaupaty end of Back Bay and that would not be enough for one-tenth of the number of cars. It is reliably understood that the Government are seriously considering the question of enough parking space and in all probability they may allow space near about the Churchgate for car parking.

MARINE DRIVE.

While the cross roads will be thirty feet wide, the extension of the Churchgate street will be 120 feet wide. The proposed Marine Drive which will be ready by about June for use, will be 135 feet wide including the promenade and the foot path. The space between the footpath for vehicular traffic is only 35 feet which will hardly be sufficient for the heavy traffic that may be expected. It is hoped that Government will immediately take steps and widen this road. The Municipality, who have been asked to construct the sewage and lay the water mains at Government cost have been busy for the last few days and both of them will be ready within a couple of months. It is hoped that Government will allow enough space for the construction of structures or public convenience like urinals etc.

It would not be out of place to record that the Bombay Municipality has not yet received any plans from the Cricket Club of India for the construction of the Cricket Stadium though it is stated that all their arrangements are complete. As a matter of fact, it is reliably understood that some of the surplus land belonging to the Cricket Club of India has been offered for sale.

At the request of the Government, the B. E. S. T. Company are constructing an electric substation on the colony.

WHAT GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO.

It is expected that Government will take notice of the criticism of their action regarding allowing buildings to be built in the manner above stated and regarding parking place etc. and at least meet the suggestions of the critics half way.

The Chamber of Commerce has suggested that that the whole reclamation scheme should be re-examined with the best expert advice and in the light of the most up-to-date urban development in Western countries. The guiding principle of any revision of the scheme ought to be not to obtain quick returns by rapid disposal of building sites but to secure for Bombay for ever a residential and recreational area of high value and lasting beauty. The Chamber also suggests that plots 6 and 7 should be used for a civil aerodrome, so that it might be adjacent to the business quarter, as well as to the sea and railway termini.

As regards the criticism, regarding the construction of building on the Queen's Road front, opposite the Oval, which is justified criticism, nothing can be done at present as the structures are already nearing their 70 feet.

As regards the question of increasing the breadth of the cross roads, it is stated that since the traffic on those roads would consist only of the cars of residents, there is no need for widening the road further. Thirty feet is considered quite sufficient. But Government in this respect have not taken into account the environments and the need for wider roads to maintain the beauty of the area and for the freer movement of the sea breeze towards the eastern side of the Oval. Congestion would on the Churchgate street extension and the Marine Drive and for that provision had been made by widening the Churchgate street from 100 to 120 feet and the width of the Marine Drive including the Fort paths and the promenades 135 feet. This as has been stated about does not answer the criticism that there will be space for vehicular traffic on the Marine Drive is too narrow.

There has been feverish activity in the Government Department, which is in charge of the Reclamation. They are in all probability considering the advisability of widening the cross roads and providing plots for car parking, recreation ground and gardens. Whatever they may be considering, Government will have to come out with a change in their present plans if they do not want to displease some of their staunch supporters.

SABOTAGE IN BRITISH NAVY?

Case Of Wilful Damage To Destroyer "Griffin" Reported

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 23.

The seventh case of "suspected sabotage" in the Navy within the last few months is reported.

It is learned in official quarters in London that a suspected case of wilful damage occurred on the new destroyer "Griffin" now in Devon port. It is unofficially stated that pieces of metal were found introduced in the machinery, but no serious results occurred. The Admiralty and the Scotland Yard are enquiring in the matter.

TO RESTRICT SUBMARINE WARFARE

TOKIO, March 21.

It is understood the Japanese Government have decided to approve and participate in the proposed new agreement embodying and perpetuating Article 20 of the London Naval Treaty which restricts submarine warfare whatever form it may take.—Reuter.

43 MILLIONS FOR U. S. FLOOD-STRICKEN

WASHINGTON, March 21.

President Roosevelt allocated 43 million dollars for repairs and replacements in the flooded areas.

It is estimated thereby that a quarter million unemployed will be given work in ten States.—Reuter.

List Of Nazi Candidates For Election On March 29

BERLIN, March 21.

The list of candidates selected by the Nazi Party for election on March 29 contains 1035 names, a majority of whom are high Nazi leaders and others who rendered good service.

Herr Hugenberg, leader of the defunct German Nationals who helped Herr Hitler in 1933 to assume Government was again included. Other prominent candidates include Herr Von Ribbentrop, Herr Schnee, the former Colonial Governor, Prince Augustwilhelm and Von Papen. All Reich and States' ministers are included except Baron Von Neurath, Dr. Schact and three others.

The new Reichstag probably will be the largest hitherto and the number of members depends on the votes cast. Sixty -thousand votes are required for each candidate. The electorate exceeds 441 millions.—Reuter.

FAMOUS HISTORIAN DEAD

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 22.

The death has occurred of Mr. Justine McCarthy.

Justine Huntly McCarthy, the famous dramatist, novelist and historian, travelled far and wide in Europe, Egypt and the United States and wrote several popular books including the "French Revolution", "Translation of Omer Khayyam", "Outlines of Irish History," etc.

Noted Another Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BUENOS AIRES, March 21.

The death has occurred of author Cunninghame-Graham.

Robert Boutine Cunninghame-Graham was M.P. for North Lanarkshire 1886-92. He was responsible for several publications which include. "A Vanished Arcadia", "The Conquest of New Granada", "The Horses of the Conquest" and "The Portrait of a Dictator."

STOP PRESS

FRANCE & ITALO-ABYSSINIAN WAR

PARIS, March 22.

A Havas Agency message from Addis Ababa states that the Abyssinian Government have telegraphed to the Minister in Paris, instructing him to obtain the French Government's views concerning the cessation of hostilities. It is presumed the enquiry is prompted by M. Flandin's reference to ending the war in his speech on March 20.—Reuter.

ANOTHER BRITISH AMBULANCE BOMBED

KHARTOUM, March 22.

The British ambulance, commanded by Dr. Kelly is reported to have been bombed at Chilga, 20 miles northward of Lake Tsana. —Reuter.

GERMANY'S REPLY ON MONDAY?

BERLIN, March 22.

Germany's reply is likely to be given by Herr von Ribbentrop to Mr. Eden in London, on Monday, at the earliest. Nothing probably will be announced in Berlin beforehand. It remains uncertain whether the rejection will be complete or the proposals used as a basis for negotiations. It is considered certain that Germany will not accept the memorandum as it stands, or agree to foreign troops acting to police German territory. Germany, however, may give further assurances that she is ready to assure non-aggression of the Rhineland. She may suggest that the agenda for the proposed new conference should be severely restricted.—Reuter.

TRI-PARTITE PACT

ROME, March 22.

The conversations between Austria, Hungary and Italy resulted in the conclusion of a pact for a term of years. It is believed they agree to consult in all matters of importance, but no military alliance or economic concessions made in the agreements reached which will be signed to-morrow. —Reuter.

HITLER SPEAKS

BERLIN, March 22.

"I went my way at home without compromise I do the same in foreign matters," declared Herr Hitler in a speech at Breslau. We are at cross roads in the new era, based on commonsense and consideration. The Versailles Treaty is not the corner-stone but the grave-stone of the past. Germany wants a new order provided it was based on equal rights. Herr Hitler added: "I do not want gestures. I want 25 years' peace."—Reuter.

RAJEN BABU'S WELCOME PROCEDURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The Associated Press understands the object of holding the meeting of the Congress Working Committee, a fortnight before the session, is to prepare the official programme and publish draft resolutions which the delegates attending the meeting of the Subjects Committee might have time to consider in detail, and come forward with their views. The practice in the past had been to hold meetings of the Working Committee just two or three days before the open session and submit draft resolutions before the Subjects Committee which used to complain of want of time to consider their implications in a dispassionate manner.

Rajendra Prasad, the outgoing President, by convening the meetings of the members of the Working Committee now has introduced a departure which will undoubtedly help to remove the oft-expressed complaints of the delegates assembled in the Subjects Committee. Moreover the idea of publishing draft resolutions will enable the press and public in the country to offer their opinions and give arguments to each point of view, which the delegates might press before the final decision is reached.

It is believed the Congress Working Committee would not oppose introduction of this procedure. But this does not mean that other resolutions, particularly those which under the rules of the Congress Constitution various provincial bodies could submit ten days are ruled out. They will be received and eliminated only so far as they are covered by the draft of official resolutions. The rest will be considered on 7th ond 8th April, at Lucknow, and at any rate there is the advantage of fuller discussion being afforded to the proposals of provincial organisations. Apart from the resolution likely to be submitted by the Congress Working Committee on the question of acceptance of office there are many other subjects which can be expected to be brought. These will deal with the Indian States' repressive policy, Government in British India and amendments to the Congress Constitution as would be recommended by the Sub-Committee.

SIND HINDUS AND NEW CONSTITUTION

KARACHI, March 22.

The Hindu minority fears under separated Sind was voiced at the All-Sind Hindu Conference which ended to-day. The Conference urged Government the necessity of introducing into the new Constitution proper safeguards and system in point of electorates with reservation of seats with sufficient weightage and equitable adjustment of franchise in the local Assembly. The Conference disagreeing with the neutral attitude of the Congress on the Communal Award, expressed the opinion that the Award was a negation of the elementary principles of a democratic Government. It further deplored the reported attitude of the Bahawalpore State authorities towards Hindus and sympathised with their brethren and appealed to the Government of India to intervene to bring about a reconciliation.

The Conference considered its own constitution and resolved that the attainment of Dominion Status for India by constitutional methods as its goal. It formed a Standing Committee consisting of forty members from throughout Sind to promote unity among Hindus.

The Conference adopted a condolence resolution touching the death of late King George and tendered their respectful loyalty to King Edward.—A.P.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued From Page 6)

espionage in the last few years have averaged 300 annually.

Many books have lately been published on the subject. For so risky an occupation—under the Official Secrets Act the maximum penalty in England is 14 years' penal servitude—the pay appears to be surprisingly low. Even in war time, when the penalty of being found out is almost certain death, the German Government paid its ordinary spies only £30 a month.

According to Heinz Ecke, who has written a book on the subject, there are free lance spies as well as regular salaried men. Their rates vary enormously.

The Soviet Government will buy anything, and pay well for it. In the United States prices are high, but it is not a particularly good market for a free lance spy because of rapacious middlemen, who insist on a substantial rake-off.

Rs. 5,000 Donation For School For Deaf & Dumb

DELHI, March 22.

Lady Noyce has received through the Countess of Willingdon, a donation of Rs. 5,000 for the Delhi deaf and dumb school from the fund placed at her disposal by His Exalted Highness the Nizam.—A. P.

Gangadharrao Deshpande Arrives

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande who arrived here last night joined the Working Committee meeting this morning.—United Press.

In The Assembly Chamber

CONGRESS VICTORY ON SALT DUTY ISSUE

(BY K. T. SHAH).

Sarkar-baiting is never a profitable sport, though it might be exhilarating at times. At question time on Friday, they tried to get a rise out of him, by asking when the Government would consider amending the Standing Orders so as to permit publication of speeches delivered in the House in newspapers without the fear of incurring the wrath of the executive. Sir Nripen answered, mildly at first, that in the current sessions Government were too busy to take up that matter; but if the Hon. Member brought up the question early in the Simla sessions, he would know what progress had been made. Then followed a fusillade of supplementaries. Do Government need a separate notice? No, said Sarkar. If they did not consider it so important they might leave it to Government who would bring it up in their own way when they had completed their examination of the problem. Were Government aware that while any private newspaper republishing the speeches delivered in the House did so at its own risk, Government press and printer were immune for publishing the same speech? Did Government realise that by translating and publishing these speeches members could educate their electorate? Had they ever realised that it was open to members not to publish the speeches in non-official papers, but simply to buy as many copies from the Government press as they needed for electoral purposes; and be perfectly safe in distributing by post such literature? To all these the Law Member answered in his own flippant, cynical, almost provoking style, evading the straight issue, uncommitting himself to any definite statement, and yet hitting back every time the question was intelligibly put to him by any one individual. Quite an exciting time.

Salt Duty Amendment

The main business of the House on that day was the consideration, clause by clause, of the Finance Bill. There is a crop of amendments, many of which cover the same ground. They relate to the reduction or abolition of the salt duty; the reduction of postal rates; and of the income tax rates or surcharges. The first amendment to be taken up for voting was that in regard to the salt duty. Though the actual wording of the amendment eventually selected for discussion and voting looked rather involved, its net effect, if passed, would be to abolish the salt duty. Speeches were brief, and to the point, on both sides. Except Prof. Ranga's. He made a bold effort a second time to present a viewpoint which, I fear, finds little favour in this House, predominantly representative of propertied elements and orthodox, capitalist, economics. Ranga's was an eloquent "expose," without being in the least an appeal. Even eloquence is difficult when you cannot indulge in slush,—in stirring up emotions which can have little to do with reason, but which sway civilised (?) men to an incredible extent. He had to be listened to, even when he could not be approved. But the main key of the speeches on this amendment was defiant; and so, even if he was somewhat out of tune with his own Party, he found a response that seldom falls to his lot while expounding scientific socialism in a Griggish atmosphere. Sir James, of course, was dead against any reduction in the salt duty; and a reduction of over 8 crores at one stroke could, naturally, not appeal to any one in his position. Were there any hope of Government taking the advice of the Legislature on matters of finance or general policy, the latter would also be reasonable and responsible. But, even if they had asked a reduction of only the surcharge, —4 annas out of 1/4 per maund, —they would never have got the Finance Member to agree to the sacrifice, and refrain from getting the Bill certified. So the Congress decide to go the whole hog, even if it seemed irresponsible to propose such a reduction.

Jinnah's Awkward Position

Mr. Jinnah felt his position extremely awkward. He could not quite rid himself of a sense of responsibility in making such suggestion. At the same time, he had no intention to walk into the Government lobby on division, and on such a matter of relief to the poor. He felt there would be no substantial relief to the poor even if the reduction was accepted by Government; that it was but meet that instead of such hasty and seemingly irresponsible reductions, they should suggest alternative budgeting which had every appearance of having been prepared by responsible people, and then let them certify if they dared; that, in the particular matter of salt duty, it would seem better and more responsible to proceed by gradual stages, so as to abolish the impost in four or five years, if we could afford complete abolition, and not at one stroke, as the amendment before the House aimed at.

His reasoning, however, failed to persuade the Opposition to refrain from pressing the motion to a division. Mr. Jinnah was answered by Aney and Satyamurti. Mr. Aney asked if there was any guarantee that even if they proceeded by stages, this Government would accept them? Mr. Satyamurti met Jinnah on every point and I must admit his apparently unprepared rejoinder was as effective and to the point as his obviously prepared speech earlier in the week. Even if he had had private discussions with the Independents, and had been aware of the main points in Mr. Jinnah's argument before it was delivered, it must be recognised Mr. Satyamurti is among the few Congress members who really study their briefs. His point about the relative burden of even 4 annas a year per head, on incomes less than 25 rupees per head per annum, could not be without its appeal to a man like Jinnah. His suggestion that a cut in the salaries of only 10 per cent. —and the salaries were admittedly higher than any where else in the world,—would save 4 crores at a stroke; while economies in the Army and other spending departments, might bring in another 4 crores so as to make up for the total loss. He did not mention the possibility of taxing that income, which arises in India, but which is sent out of India free from the Indian income tax, and which, if properly charged to the Indian income tax, would also make up the loss, even if the Army and other economies could not be effected at once.

But this was not a matter either of reason or of tactics. It was a question of prestige, and the Congress won on division, even though the Independents remained neutral. But for Jinnah, they would have walked into the Government lobby, and so would have secured victory for the latter.

PUNITIVE POLICE FOR VILLAGE

SHEIKHUPURA, March 22.

A punitive police post has been located at Hurrh Balochan near Sangla following the disposal of one of the most sansational and long drawn-out criminal cases of the district.

The case was a sequel to a fight between two factions of Baloch Zemindars in which two big landlords were shot dead and several wounded.—United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Hitler Creates European Crisis

TROUBLES OF THE "HONEST BROKER"

Little Entente's Firm Stand

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, March 14,
(By Air Mail).

When the news first came on Saturday last that the troops of Fascist Germany had entered the demilitarised Rhineland, one feared that the European War might commence at once. However, from the subsequent developments we may look forward to a respite of some days, perhaps of some months or even years. Nonetheless, this is the most critical week for Europe since the first week of August 1914.

The statesmen and diplomats have gathered in London to hold a meeting of the League Council to discuss the situation created by Herr Hitler by his denunciation of the Treaties of Versailles and Locarno. Hitler's statement, accompanied by the goose-stepping in the forbidden Rhineland has revealed much confusion of thought since Hitler has made a specious suggestion to the Great Powers that he is prepared to sign a peace treaty for a period of twenty-five years. In London, whereby I mean Whitehall and Fleet Street, the effects of his action were overlooked and even the arguments so strongly urged of late in favour of collective security and sponsoring support for the League of Nations were forgotten. Even the Labour and the Liberal papers , especially the "Daily Herald" and the "News Chronicle" galloped forward into this error of grasping the olive branch which has extended by the German Dictator. But the attitude adopted by France and Belgium has completely altered the picture now.

Complete Change

Now there is a complete change of tone. The Cabinet had sent out to Paris Mr. Anthony Eden accompanied by Lord Halifax, who is looked upon by Frenchmen as one of the pro-German British statesmen, to persuade France not to refuse to negotiate with Hitler the peace that the Dictator had suggested. However, the two British Cabinet Ministers made a brilliant retreat. They returned to London to tell Mr. Baldwin and other colleagues on the Cabinet that the French were much firmer than they had expected. The hope that Mr. Eden's pledge to support France and Belgium against aggression during the present transition period would mollify the French did not come true, for, while the French appreciate the British pledge, they hold that the German violation of Locarno raises a far vaster problem than merely the problem of France's immediate safety. It affects the whole system of collective security based on the observance of voluntary treaties.

No more is there any talk in London of opening negotiations with Hitler. The call now is for the necessity of avoiding being drawn into a war, accompanied by, in certain sections, a denunciation of certain men from the City and other British financiers who are supposed to be the allies of Germany. There is a tendency towards agreement between Britain and France on the problem because a deep impression on the British Ministers was made in a most convincing manner by the Belgians. They did not fail to point out that although Germany may have a grievance against France for signing a treaty with Russia, she was not justified in adopting similar attitude towards Belgium, which had, after all, not signed a pact with Russia.

France Demands Sanctions

However, the Locarno Powers which met in London yesterday to resume discussions this afternoon have not reached far-reaching conclusion. Naturally there is a good deal of scepticism with regard to the French demand that sanctions should be applied against Germany. This scepticism prevails even amongst those who hold that there can be no compromise on the demand for the withdrawal of the German troops from the Rhineland.

The French point out that the Bank of Italy at the outbreak of the Abyssinian war possessed gold worth about £64,000,000, whereas Germany has only about £6.500,-000 of gold. They also say that the German mark is already without real value. It is officially worth 6.08 francs at Paris whereas it can be bought for 4.10 francs. Only a little push is, therefore, needed, in the form of Sanctions against Germany, to tumble this castle of German cards. France makes another argument in support of Belgium. She asserts that in his attempt to justify his action, Hitler complains of France's pact with Moscow, which, in French opinion, is a more pretext to quarrel with France, because Hitler has occupied that part of the Rhineland zone which fronts on Belgium though the latter has entered into no pact with Moscow.

Britain's Difficulty

Thus Great Britain which is attempting to play the part of an honest broker finds itself faced with the most difficult decision since August 1914. On legalistic grounds it may be claimed that League Covenant makes no prosion for sanctions except in the event of a definite act of war and that Great Britain, as a guarantor of the Locarno Treaty, has the right to decide whether the occupation of the demilitarised zone so threatens France that she must take steps to prevent or to punish the guilty party. On moral grounds it may be claimed that Italy's invasion of Abyssinia is a far graver crime than Germany's invasion of the Rhineland. But Whitehall is now convinced that the League of Nations will stand or fall according to the readiness of the British to carry out the Locarno obligations without quibble. Of course, now she blames Hitler for his desire to win a striking success in his country.

But Hitler persists in his bull in the china shop policy. To Mr. Anthony Eden's suggestion that as a symbolic gesture Hitler should reduce his Rhineland troops to 10,000 with the aim of allaying French anxiety and shaking their present firm stand, Hitler has proclaimed that he could not enter into discussion limiting even provisionally German sovereignty on the Rhine. He has, however, agreed not to increase the present "peace time" strength of the troops in the Rhineland nor to move them nearer the frontier. provided France and Belgium gave the same assurances. But, according to French sources, the German troops who have poured into the Rhineland zone exceed some 90,000. This is having its inevitable influence felt on the British Cabinet which appears to bring Britain solidly into the ranks of the friends of collective security under the guidance of Mr. Eden who has moved appreciably over to the French position.

Trebly Committed

The firm attitude adopted by France and Belgium does not necessarily mean that these countries desire to coerce Germany On the contrary they share the British wish to avoid coercion. But Great Britain would have to consider whether Locarno or the Covenant of the League or both would not oblige her to support France and Belgium, should a situation arise in which these two countries were to resort to coercive measures. Britain, it must be remembered is trebly committed to the treaty of Locarno. She has signed that treaty, has further reaffirmed it in response to the inquiry made by France when the reoccupation of the Rhineland was first anticipated and has also set a precedent in the Mediterranean when the Italian Press fulminated against her not long time back.

The consensus of opinion in this country is Hitler cannot be trusted any longer. He denounced the League, increased his army and has now torn the Treaties voluntarily made and pledged freely to fulfill them His argument that his action is dictated only by a desire for equality is looked upon as ridiculous because in his German version of "Mein Kampf," the German Dictator has made it clear that his aims go very much farther. In that book Hitler has declared that "every attempt to organise a second military Power on the frontiers of Germany—even if it be only the establishment of a State which is capable of becoming a military Power," must be regarded "as an attack against Germany," and that it must be not merely the right but the duty of the nation "to use every weapon, and even arms, for preventing the development of such States, or for destroying them if they have already risen."

What "Mein Kampf" Says

Hitler also desires an alliance with Britain and Italy, as this would "enable Germany quietly to make those preparations which in any case would have to be made within such a coalition for a settlement ('Abrechung') with France." He goes on to state that no efforts or sacrifice should be spared to win allies in an effort to achieve the overthrow of "our grimmest hater, France." To quote his own words he says "Neiderwerfung unseres grimmigsten Hassers." He convinced that the annihilation ("vernichtung") of France is only to be the means of securing further territory elsewhere, as within a century Germany's "80 millions" must increase to 250. He has also declared that new territory could only be acquired at the expense of Russia and of the border States under her rule. Finally, Hitler has ended his "Mein Kampf" with a declaration that a State which in an age of race-poisoning dedicates itself to the cultivation of its best racial elements must one day become lord of the world ("Herr der Erde"). Of course, it is open for Hitler to plead that the book was written some years ago, before his accession to power. But the book is still being published with these statements in it and his press has recommended to every German citizen that "Mein Kampf" should find a place in every German household.

I am also told on good authority that the dissatisfaction towards Hitler's attitude is not confined only outside his country. For according to this well-informed authority many prominent Germans are desparately anxious that the Fuhreur should give way and open immediate negotiations. It should be easier for him to do so than for a statesman in a country where the Press is not controlled. This situation would become very much more difficult were Germany definitely to lose the friendship of Great Britain. Were this to happen it would be mainly because the Germans would be making the same blunder as they made twenty-two years ago, when they completely neglected the rights of the Belgian people.

Balkan And Little Ententes' Firm Stand

In the meanwhile, juridically and theoretically the Governments of the Little and Balkan Ententes are decidedly opposed to Germany's unilateral abrogation of Locarno. Titulescu, who is the leading figure of both these alliances, is Europe's most fanatical fighter for collective security, for the preservation of the 'status quo' and against treaty revision. Maniu, a former Prime Minister of Rumania, and still the most authoritative leader in that country, thinks that in the opinion of the Rumanian nation such an act as Hitler's wrecks the whole foundation upon which Europe is based, destroys international law, and places every small nation at the mercy of a power neighbour. Thus the security of the Little Entente State depends upon the preservation of the peace treaties. The Little Entente and the Balkan Entente, through Titulescu and Benes, have outdone France in fighting for strict treaty preservation.

But, it has not surprised me to hear that a military occupation of the Rhineland by Germany was never dreamt of in England till it happened. It is even believed that it was last-minute decision by Germany. The French nation thinks that Hitler took this amazing step because of Great Britain's White Paper on defence. Every time, they say, England produces a White Paper on defence showing the state of Britain's land and air defences Germany acts with all her brusqueness. Last year the White Paper was followed by German's announcement of her rearmament. This time she sends her troops into the Rhineland. As one paper quoted the Frenchmen say to Great Britain "Please don't publish any more White Papers on defence or Europe is lost."

Mahatma's Warning To Harijans

"Don't Seek Betterment Under Threat Of Conversion"

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the "Harijan of Saturday last:—

Ever since Dr. Ambedkar has thrown his bombshell in the midst of Hindu society in the shape of threatened conversion, frantic efforts have been made to wean him from the proposed step. Dr. Ambedkar's threat has had its repercussions on Harijans too, who are at all literate and are able to read newspapers. They have begun to approach Hindu institutions or reformers with a demand for posts, scholarships, or the like, accompanying it with the statement that the writer might, in the event of refusal, be obliged to change to another faith, aid having been offered on behalf of the representatives of that faith.

Without a doubt these threats are a portent and a matter of grave concern to those who care at all for the religion of their forefathers. But it will not be served by coming to terms with those who have lost faith in Hinduism or for that matter in any religion. Religion is not a matter of barter. It is a matter for every individual to decide for himself to which faith he will belong. It does not lend itself to purchase in any shape or form. Or if such an expression can be used in connection with things of the spirit, religion can only be purchased with one's own blood. If, therefore, any Harijan wants to give up Hinduism, he should be entirely free to do so.

SEARCH YOUR HEARTS.

There must be a searching of heart for the reformer. Has his practice or that of his neighbour's caused the defection? If it has and if it is found to be improper, it must be changed.

It is an admitted fact that the conduct of a vast number of Hindus who call themselves Sanatanists is such as to cause the greatest inconvenience and irritation to the Harijans all over India. The wonder is that many more Harijans than already have, have not left Hinduism. It speaks volumes for their loyalty or for the innate virtue of Hinduism that millions of Harijans have clung to it in spite of the inhumanities to which in the name of that very faith they have been subjected.

DUTY OF CASTE HINDUS

This wonderful loyalty of Harijans and their unexampled patience render it imperative for every Savarna Hindu to see that Harijans receive the same treatment that every other Hindu does. The course before Savarnas is, therefore, on the one hand not to interfere with Harijans wishing to leave the Hindu fold by trying to keep them within it by the offer of bribes in the shape of finding employment or scholarships; and on the other hand to insist on full justice being done to Harijans in every walk of life. Indeed reformers should anticipate the Harijans' requirements and not wait till they begin to complain. The Harijan Sevak Sangh is the biggest institution for the removal of untouchability. It has wisely adopted a most liberal policy of giving scholarships to deserving students It employs as many Harijans as possible. But it is in no sense a bureau for finding jobs for unemployed Harijans. Generally speaking there is no dearth of jobs for Harijans who are fit for the jobs for which they offer themselves. The greatest hardship felt by thousands of Harijans is want of pure water for drinking and domestic use, denial of access to public schools and other institutions, constant pinpricks in villages, and last but not least, denial of access to temples of worship. These disabilities are stern realities in the lives of the vast mass of Harijans. If they as a mass give up Hinduism, they will do so because of these common disabilities which brand them as lepers of Hindu society. Hinduism is passing through a fiery ordeal. It will perish not through individual conversions, not even through mass conversions, but it will perish because of the sinful denial by the so-called Savarna Hindus of elementary justice to Harijans. Every threat of conversion is, therefore, a warning to the Savarnas that if they do not wake up in time, it may be too late!

WARNING TO HARIJANS.

One word to the impatient and needy Harijans. They must not use threats when they approach Hindu institutions or individuals for help. They should rely upon the strength of their case commanding a hearing. The majority of Harijans do not know what change of religion can mean. They mutely suffer the continuing degradation to which Savarnas in their selfishness have consigned them. They must be the primary care of Hindu reformers whether they complain or do not. Those who are enlightened enough to know and feel the degradation and know also what change of religion means are either too good Hindus to desert their ancestral faith and deserve every help they need, or being indifferent as to religion may not claim help from Savarna Hindus in exchange for their condescending to remain in the Hindu fold. I would, therefore, plead with enlightened Harijans for their own sakes not to seek material betterment under threat of conversion. And whilst reformers must on no account yield to threats, they must ceaselessly strive to secure justice for Harijans at the hands of Savarna Hindus.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN STATE JAIL?

Kapurthala Zemindars' Secretary's Protest Against Treatment

JULLUNDUR, March, 21.

Sardar Chaanan Singh Bhut, ex-Secretary of the Central Zamindars' League, Kapurthala, who is undergoing imprisonment for conviction on a charge of sedition, is reported to have gone on hunger strike as a protest against the alleged treatment of the jail authorities.—United Press.

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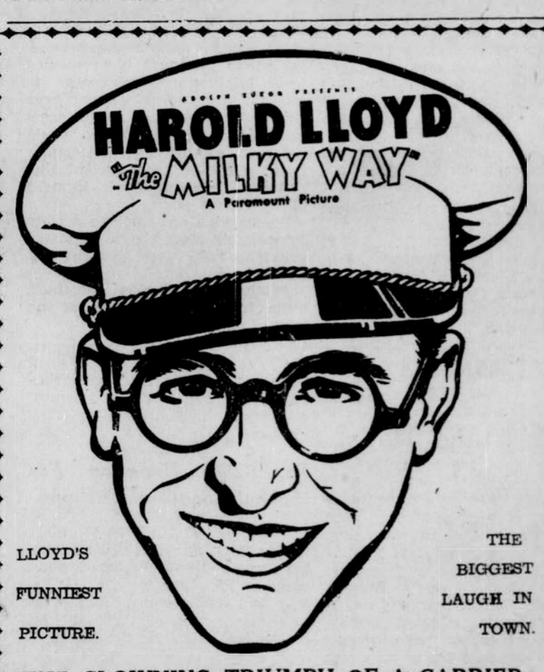

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TRAINING COLLEGE FOR JOURNALISTS

Profession Demands Men Of Highest Quality, Says Sastri

VILLUPURAM (South Arcot), March 16.

The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, in his reply to the welcome address presented to him by the South Arcot Journalists' Association on Sunday evening, made a thought-provoking speech regarding the question of the desirability or otherwise of instituting a diploma course for journalism in the Universities in India. In the course of his speech he said:—

"The profession of journalism needs no doubt all that you make out for it in your address. It is at present of great importance and in the future it is going to be of much greater importance. Its members are therefore to be men of the highest quality.

This unorganised state of the profession of journalists to which the address makes such vivid and pointed reference was once the condition of the teaching profession. Before the promulgation of the Madras Educational rules in the year 1892, this great and useful profession no less important and far more extensive than the profession of journalists, was similarly in a most lamentable condition. Anybody came into that profession, served for a few months and left it to something better. It was used merely as a temporary stepping-stone. There was no such thing as the insistence upon technical qualification, and the result was the establishment all over the province of a number of what used to be called 'adventurous schools.' The only effect of it was to spoil the discipline of well-established schools and destroy the morale of education in general.

The speaker then dwelt on the revolution brought about in the teaching profession as a result of establishment of training colleges to train the teachers.

PROFIT BY LESSON OF TEACHING PROFESSION.

Continuing the speaker said:—"My friend who read the address and his colleagues would promptly require that something like that were done to this profession, also by the establishment of an institutional centre. I would suggest the establishment of not one institutional centre that could hardly be efficient, but one big institution of higher grade in the centre and several similar institutions of lower grade all over other places where editors, correspondents, reporters—all who live in some way or other upon the work of journalism—would be trained for their jobs.

"I do not believe the truth of the doctrine that teachers are born or that journalists are born. Poets and painters are said to be born. Everybody is born to something. But this is abundantly proved that a good journalist will be made far better for a course of training, and that a bad journalist will be much less bad for a course of training. No one would dispute the proposition. I claim more for the training but I want to let this minimum demand go for what it is worth. The great difficulty is not the want of training institutions for journalists. I suppose the Madras University in having taken that unsound attitude had come down decisively.

I would suggest the establishment of a training college for journalists. What would have been the result even in the teaching profession when the college outside and the schools in all the districts produce not a certain quota of trained men every year? What would have been the result if there were no department enforcing the management of schools to take in these men? An untrained teacher is always cheaper than a trained teacher. He would be much more manageable. The Manager of the school can order him about as he pleased. Therefore every manager would plead academic independence in order not to employ this costly organised members of the profession who would have their own right, who would fight for them and who would resist every case of maltreatment.

ENFORCEMENT OF PRINCIPLE.

What saved the teaching profession therefore was the enforcement by the Department of the appointment of these teachers who had had their training. I would ask my friends who asked for a training institution what there was to compel editors and proprietors of newspapers to take only the men who got trained. I am fairly certain that unless some such compulsion could be enforced, you will have every year about 100 or 150 men coming out of these, needy and hungry, and going about for jobs competing with each other on miserable terms and reducing the profession to a worse conditionh than it is now. Instead of untrained men being hungry and competing with each other, you will have the spectacle of young trained efficient men not being able to find a job and compelled to underbid each other and reduce still the quality of the profession. What is there to compel these proprietors of journals who want to make an honest rupee to employ these rather highly trained and costly men?

"We ought to know the condition of newspapers. In the whole country to-day there are not perhaps, Anglo-Indian and Indian papers included, half a dozen papers which can be said to pay their way. The rest live on from day to day, no body knows how. Few proprietors of journals maintain themselves for six months or a year without regretting their enterprise. The whole trade, if I may use that word, to the honourable calling of journalism, is now from the point of view of remuneration on a very low level. They cannot even if they would, pay their men satisfactorily. They cannot create a good organised and well-trained service. It is difficult for them to do so. And what authority is there to enforce this condition that I am speaking of as in the teaching profession? The whole world of journalism will rebel against the idea of any body compelling them. Which journal will support for a moment the idea that they should be restricted in the choice of the editor, sub-editor, or the correspondent to certain men with hallmark. They would say that was the end of their usefulness and independence.

WANTED VOLUNTARY SELF-CONTROLLED ACT.

And so it is that we have to look not for a prescription by the authority but a voluntary self-controlled act on the part of the profession which now glories in its absolutely unorganised independence and chaotic condition. It is therefore very difficult to know what will happen to the men whom we train. My objection therefore to the establishment of this college by the university is thus fundamental, in that it will create a class of highly qualified but unemployed men.

I am, however, in principle, and as a matter of policy, not opposed to the establishment of these institutions in our country. I am for men being trained for this profession and for this reason which I have learnt always to appreciate.

"What is the most important thing that the teachers' college and normal institutions do? They have brought order into the profession, where there was disorder. It is a great thing but it is not the greatest thing. That they brought a distinct outlook of professional manner into teaching methods is true: It is a great thing but by no means is it the greatest thing. What then is in my judgment the greatest value of these institutions all over the country? Now their chief value is this: When a teacher goes for a year's, or 18 months' study he reads about the great ideals of the teaching profession continually day after day, the honour of the profession and its high aims. The sanctity of the teachers' work and all these things are being dinned into his ears, year after year. They live in an atmosphere where everything gives teaching and educational work their proper value. A teacher learns to regard himself there as a member of an honourable profession, as a person who is to hold aloft the high ideals whatever his daily difficulty may be. That is the ideal which most teachers take up in the training institutions. That is what in my judgment ennobles the profession, enriches the schools, and makes the teachers, at least in 50 cases out of a 100, what they ought to be, self-respecting members of the idealistic profession. That is the great virtue of this training institution.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES FOR JOURNALISTS.

Concluding the speaker said:—"Now I have no doubt that if you have any training institution for journalism the journalists that enter there will also be actuated by similar ideals. They will then have an idea of what journalism stands for, and what tremendous power, especially in the growing days of democracy, comes into the hands of the journalists of all grades. They will have an idea of their highest duty and their noblest ideals. You will not find then these correspondents and reporters in odd places having no notion whatsoever of what journalistic work is, what their place in the State is and how they should conduct themselves in order that society may profit by their labour. That is the virtue which may always be claimed for any training institution, but beyond this sentimental result the establishment of these institutions seems to me to be somewhat premature. What must happen is that all journalists, proprietors and editors of newspapers and men of light and learning in that walk of life should combine together and convert themselves into a huge association, for the purpose of agreeing to the honourable convention that they would support these institutions not merely by occasionally going and delivering addresses and preaching to these poor folk, but by agreeing and keeping to the agreement faithfully that they would enforce it in their establishment only men who have gone through this training which is indeed so valuable a preparation for the high work of the profession. Till such association is established under the highest auspices I am afraid the establishment of these institutions would be somewhat premature and attended with ill consequences."

"PERFECTLY VALID"

Berar Congress Election Petition Dismissed

The Secretary of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, Akola, writes:—

Sjt. Jagannath Tambi of Shendurjana a Member of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee had sent an application to the President, All-India Congress Committee against the election of four Members on the Provincial Congress Committee. The application was forwarded to the President Berar Provincial Congress Committee for disposal. And accordingly Sjt. Brijlal Biyani in agreement with the election committee of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee has sent a reply in the course of which he says:—

Your first condition is that all the four delegates reside and carry business in urban areas and are enrolled on the Congress Committee of Urban Places and therefore they were not entitled to stand as candidates on behalf of the rural constituencies.

As regards three of four members your contention is correct that they are enrolled in urban town Congress Committee but as regards Mrs. Durgatai Joshi your information is wrong. She is a member of Akot Taluk Rural place, Adgaon.

URBAN AND RURAL

As regards the question of an urban member standing as a delegate from a rural constituency and 'vice versa' it was referred to the All-India Congress Committee before your application and the following reply was received.

"With reference to your letter No. 116 of 9th February 1936, I have to inform you that there is nothing in the Congress Constitution to debar a candidate enrolled as primary member in urban area from standing for an office or membership of a Committee from a rural area or 'vice versa'."

Under these circumstances your contention does not stand and all the three candidates enrolled in urban constituencies could stand validly from rural constituencies.

"WRONG INFORMATION"

Your contention is that the Provincial Congress Committee in its meeting on 24th November 1935 while forming the constituencies transferred the urban members on to the roll of rural members.

This contention is based on wrong information. Let me clear the whole question in this connection as much misunderstanding prevails in certain quarters on this point.

According to the new constitution 7,058 members were enrolled in the Province of Berar out of which 2,130 enrolled in urban area that is in towns having population of 10,000 or over and 4,928 were enrolled in rural area. The Working Committee allowed 13 delegates to the Province, 3 for urban and 10 for rural. The Provincial Congress Committee on 24th November 1935, framed the constituencies in such a way that the urban members could send 3 delegates and rural 10. No urban members were transferred to the rural constituencies.

"PERFECTLY VALID"

Under these circumstances I have to inform you that the election of 4 delegates objected to by you is perfectly valid. They were entitled to stand from any constituency and the rural constituencies were not encumbered with urban members. Thus the Berar Provincial Congress Committee fully adhered to the rules of the constitution and no question of illegality arises.

Full Length Exposition Of Bharata Natya

Shrimati Rukmini Devi's Dance Recital At Adyar Theatre

MADRAS, March 16.

Shrimati Rukmini Devi (Mrs. G. S. Arundale) gave a dance recital in theatre of the Theosophical Society, Adyar, on Sunday which was a full-length exposition of Bharatanatya, the art from which all typically Indian forms of dancing have sprung.

The performance was under the auspices of the International Academy of the Arts, and through it Shrimati Rukmini Devi hopes to help to raise the art of dancing, which has fallen on evil times in India, to the pnrity and dignity with which it is naturally endowed. For some years she has practised Indian dancing, and in the West she shared the friendship of one of the greatest artists of all time, Madame Pavlova.

As a prelude to the recital, Dr. G. S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society remarked:—

"This dance recital represents the beginning of some artistic work that Shrimati Rukmini Devi desires to undertake, not merely in India, but also throughout the world, for she believes that very much depends upon the artistic regenerations in every country, and she especially desires to contribute to that, first in her own motherland to do what she can and then to carry that spirit of regeneration from her motherland into other countries as well.

"Her first inspiration to undertake this work, and a very arduous work it is, came from that great artist, Madame Pavlova, whom she had the privilege to know intimately. In fact, had Madame Pavlova lived, I think, Rukmini would have become one of her pupils, so far as western art was concerned. Madame Pavlowa saw in Rukmini one who certainly might do fine work, but Madame Pavlova passed away. Rukmini came back to India, and for a long time has been under very distinguished tuition indeed. So she feels it is her duty now to give that which she has received.

THROUGH FREE ART TO HOME RULE

"I think you will agree that in India very especially, no less in every country, cultural development, artistic growth lags lamentably behind. Certainly in India, where our education should be largely artistic in its nature, it is practically, almost entirely, devoid of art, and the nation suffers. Some of us think of Swaraj, of Home Rule, but until Indian art is free and active among the Indian people, there can be no real freedom for this great land, for it must have a free art which spreads far and wide.

"The performance will be preceded by an invocation to the great Deities of the Dance, for this is a spiritual recital; it is dedicated to noble and to spiritual ends. Every movement, gesture, pose and poise of that dancing has its own meaning, its own messages to give, and that gives Indian dancing perhaps a great pre-eminence among the arts throughout the world. Here are Rukmini's teachers who have come from Tanjore to give to Rukmini their inspiration and support."

Writing about yesterday's dance a correspondent writes:—

So individual and spontaneous was Shrimati Rukmini Devi's interpretation of episodes in the Radha-Krishna love story that there was hardly a repetitive movement in her dance recital in the Theosophical Society's theatre at Adyar on Sunday evening. It was her first public performance under the auspices of the International Academy of the Arts, and a more finished performance could hardly be imagined. The artistic stage setting and the natural beauty surrounding the open-air arona blended into a perfect environment.

Rukmini Devi's recital gave promise that the Indian Art of dancing as worship may be raised to the purity and dignity with which it is naturally endowed."—A.P.

SIND HINDU CONFERENCE

Demands Safeguards For Minority

KARACHI, March 21.

The two days' session of the All-Sind Hindu Conference commenced this morning in the Khalikdina Hall under the presidency of Mr. Mukhi Gobindram.

The President, in his address, enumerated the principle safeguards required by the Hindu minority in Sind, including 40 per cent representation in legislatures to Hindus who constituted 27 per cent of the population, no discriminatory legislation against Hindus, public services to be filled on merits, not on communal basis, and suppression of dacoities. He further urged the new Governor to include in the Advisory Council a sufficient number of Hindus of ability.

When the question of election came up before the Subjects Committee for consideration, confusion prevailed, following disagreement among the delegates, and the business had to be adjourned till afternoon. The open session, previously fixed at 7-30 p.m. is therefore, not likely to come off to-night.—A.P.

CANTONMENT BILL AMENDMENT

Assembly Select Committee Concludes Sitting

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI: March 21.

The Assembly Select Committee on the Cantonment Bill concluded its sitting to-day and carried out the changes which had been agreed to between the various parties, namely, that the Bazar Committee will consist of all elected members and the Vice-President of the Board will be ex-officio Chairman of the Committee.

The Bazar Committee will include a health officer and a Cantonment Engineer.

The demolition of buildings can be ordered within six months after which no demolition will be ordered by military authorities. The period of two years for considering the application for constructing buildings has been reduced to one year. In case there is no agreement with military authorities as regards water supply the Governor-General in Council will fix the amount to be paid having regard to the cost of water and also the price paid for water in the nearest municipality.

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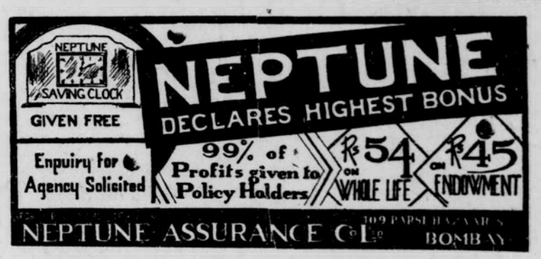

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She wasn't invited

because she wasn't on the

TELEPHONE

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A Look Around The World

Revolt Against "Mussolini Raj?"

Left Wing Fascists Out To Do Away With Extra-Dictatorial Powers Of Il Duce

ROME, (By Air Mail.)

"The Fascists of the extreme left are planning a transformation of the Mussolinian regime in Italy," writes M. Guisson, the Rome Correspondent of "La Libre Belgigue," Brussels.

"They do not intend to strike at present, but they have decided to force Duce to initiate immediate reform curtailing his extra-dictatorial powers, as soon as the Italo-Abyssinian dispute is settled.

Their main object is to establish a veritable Constitutional Parliament based preferably on universal suffrage and composed of elected members instead of the present puppets and satellites.

The old refrain that "Mussolini is always right" will be finished once for all and Parliament will be allowed to exercise serious control on the actions of the Government. Il Duce may be allowed to stay in power, if he accepts the above conditions and submits himself to the will of the people.

It has also been proposed to give greater freedom, in future, to the Italian press since it has been observed that many of the Italian peoples specially in the provinces of Piedmant and Lombardie have lately been reading greater number of foreign journals in order to know international situation from its true perspective.

Among the partisans of this proposed constitutional regime may be included Signor Farinacci the late General Secretary of the Fascist Party, as also Signor Rossoni, Bottai and Acerbe who are all important members of the Fascist Grand Council and have lately been vehement critics of the Government policy.

Egypt Demands Greater Control Of The Suez

CAIRO (By Air Mail.)

It is understood that the Egyptian Government have approached the Suez Canal Directorate with a view to having greater control of the Canal in future. The following demands are reported to have been formulated:—

The appointment of Egyptians as directors of the company,

Posts for the Egyptians on the company's staff,

Special preferential rates for Egyptian ships passing through the Canal.

A Canal With Double Object

MOSCOW (By Air Mail.)

According to "Pravda" the Soviet Government have sanctioned the building of a direct waterway connecting the Caspian and the Black Seas in order to open up rich oil and coal deposits in the area.

It is believed that the Canal will also help to irrigate one and a half million acres of land lying arid in the valley of the Manyeh River is at present being deepened in order to make navigation possible for the sea-faring vessels.

World-Wide Wireless Plan For Nazis

VIENNA (By Air Mail.)

The Berlin correspondent of 'Die Stunde,' has wired to his journal that the German Propaganda Ministry under the presidentship of Dr. Goebbels has decided to prepare a world-wide wireless campaign for the furtherance of the Nazi ideals.

Austrian Monarchist Cause Strengthened

BUDAPEST (By Air Mail.)

According to the "Prester Lloyad," the Austrian monarchists have decided to accept Prince Starhemberg's advice and merge with the Fatherland Front. This is a great victory for the legitimist cause in Austria, declares the journal, as the Fatherland Front will from now on support all their attempts for replacing the Habsburgs on the Austrian throne.

In the meantime, consultations are being carried on between the Austrian and the Hungarian Monarchist leaders and the future plans have also been discussed with the Archduke Otto.

Soviet-Rumanian Alliance In Sight?

BUCHAREST (By Air Mail.)

According to the journal "Dimineata," negotiations are proceeding at present between the Rumanian Foreign Minister, M. Titulesco and the Moscow Government for entering into a pact of mutual alliance after the model of the Franco-Russian pact. The negotiations have been violently attacked by the Liberal party whose Leader M. George Bratianu has accused Titulesco of attempting to throw the country into European chaos, although the Soviet Government have not as yet recognised Rumania's frontiers.

Commission To Inquire Into Townsend Plan

NEW YORK (By Air Mail.)

According to the "Amerikai Magyar Nepszava", the Republican and the Democratic parties have both decided to set up a joint commission in order to make an inquiry into the affairs of the Townsendists.

It is hoped that such an action would reveal the demagogic character of the pensions-plan which promises to provide £40 per month to every American citizen over the age of sixty.

* * * *

Institute For Military Economics In Russia

MOSCOW (By Air Mail.)

The Soviet Union may soon possess one of the most unique institutions of its kind in the world consequent upon the suggestion made to the Soviet Government by M. Voroshilov the War Commissar for the establishment of an Institute for military Economics.

The main function of the institute will be to co-operate with other commissars entrusted with country's agricultural and industrial development in order to ensure a maximum of military preparedness.

* * * *

Venezuela Government's New Move

CARACAS, (By Air Mail)

Legal proceedings have been started by the Republican Venezuela Government with the view to put the legacy of Gomez the late dictator of Venezuela under sequestration.

It is claimed that all the immense wealth amassed by Gomez was done by illegitimate methods and should therefore be confiscated by the State. It has been proposed to appoint a special committee for going through the State accounts since 1900.

* * * *

Italian Incursions Into Algeria

GENEVA, (By Air Mail)

According to the "Journal des Nation," a sharp diplomatic conflict has broken out between Italy and France on account of continued Italian incursions into the French Colonial territory of Algeria where the tribesmen from the neighbouring Italian Colony have been pouring in, in order to escape the wrath of the Tripolitan military authorities.

A squadron of the Italian Air Force, it is alleged, recently pursued a fleeing tribe into French territory and dropped bombs on an Algerian military post around which the refugees had pitched their tents.

* * * *

Venezuela Votes For Socialist Democracy

BUENOS AIRES (By Air Mail.)

One of the most down-trodden and dictator-ridden country in the world is to-day clamouring for democratic government after the Socialist model. This is the South American State of Venezuela, before the tyrannical methods of whose late dictator President Gomez, even Hitler, Mussolini or Stalin paled into insignificance.

The entire property of Gomez, alleged to have been illegally acquired has been confiscated by the new Government. The hopes of the people are now concentrated in their new president Mr. Lepez Contreras, who, it is believed, would restore the popular regime respecting the will of the people and reorganise political parties capable of guiding them.

A new party under the name of "Renave" (National Venezuelian Rejuvenation) has been established after the model of the Popular Fronts in France and Spain.

Its leader Mariano Picon Salas, who was exiled from his country during the Gomez regime has announced the following programme:—

Amnesty for all political detenus and the re-establishment of constitutional guarantees end of "Gomezism" that is personalism in politics and adoption of definite measures to eradicate corruption in the administration.

"What we really want, however, is universal popular suffrage and the establishment of a constituent assembly in order to have social and judicial equality in a free Venezuela," declared M. Mariano Salas in a report published in "Claridad," Bueno Aires.

"In the economic domain, we want immediate expropriation and nationalisation of all the immense landed-property left by ex-President Gomez and a gradual nationalisation of all the industries in the country for the good of the people of Venezuela."

SHOLAPUR LEADS IN RURAL UPLIFT

What District Boards Have Achieved During Year In Presidency

The majority of the district local boards in the presidency showed a keen interest in the village uplift scheme, and their attitude in this respect has stimulated the growth of village panchayats and other activities for the improvement of conditions in villages.

In these words the Government of Bombay pay a tribute to the work of local boards in the year 1934-35. It is noticed, however, that large water supply grants have remained unspent, which is put down to faulty budgeting.

In a resolution on the reports of the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of the three divisions of the presidency on the administration of the local boards in their respective charges during the year 1934-35 the Government of Bombay state:—

The aggregate income of the local boards (excluding opening balances and debt) increased from Rs. 1,88,34,962 to Rs. 1,93,78,-936. Under the head "Local Rates" the receipts increased from Rs. 51,33,925 to Rs. 52,33,920. In Sind the rise was mainly due to increased cultivation. The receipts under "education" increased from Rs. 98,90,566 to Rs. 1,04,64,403.

The aggregate expenditure of the local boards chargeable to current income increased from Rs. 1,81,45,353 to Rs. 1,88,19,497. Educational expenditure increased from Rs. 1,14,89,248 to Rs. 1,17,-34,193 while the expenditure on medical relief rose from Rs. 12,53,-635 to Rs. 13,25,474. Civil works expenditure increased from Rs. 38,64,510 to Rs. 41,09,004. The increase was mainly due to increased expenditure on communications and buildings.

CLOSING BALANCES

The aggregate balances of all the local boards amounted to Rs. 66,77,934 as against Rs. 60,30,-314 in the previous year. The closing balances of most of the district local boards were in excess of the prescribed minima. This was due to the accumulation of balances of the district school boards and taluka local boards and other deposits and advances, the late recovery of local fund cess and non-completion of the budgeted works.

In most of the districts of Sind there was a slight increase in the number of schools as well as pupils but on the whole the progress of primary education was slow. In Kaira District the number of schools increased from 647 to 655 due to certain classes being turned into schools.

In the Panch Mahals there are still many villages with a population of more than 500 which have no schools but the Ashram of the Bhil Seva Mandal and the schools conducted by Christian missionaries supplement to some extent the efforts of the Board in spreading education among the backward and depressed classes. In all the districts of the Central Division, except West Khandesh, there was an increase in the number of primary schools maintained by the district school boards.

No difficulty was experienced in any District in admitting children belonging to the scheduled classes into primary schools nor was any disability imposed on them as regards seating arrangements. The experiment of amalgamating depressed class schools with the ordinary schools of the Board is working well in the Poona District. Due attention continued to be paid to the agricultural bias classes in Ahmednagar and Nasik district. The boarding houses for Backward classes attached to the central schools in the Ahmednagar District continued to work well. Although there was an increase in the number of schools and pupils in some Districts, primary education showed no marked progress in the Southern Division as a whole.

SIND NEEDS MEDICAL RELIEF

Only one new dispensary was opened in Sind. Government endorse the Commissioner's action in drawing the attention of the district local boards in Sind to the vital necessity of providing for an expansion of medical relief in the form of new dispensaries to combat the increase of malaria. The working of the Lloyd Barrage has yielded to the boards a very substantial increase of income from local cess, thus making it possible for them to spend a greater portion of their income on medical relief.

In the North Division, in addition to the grant-in-aid dispensaries maintained by the district local boards, the Ayurvedic dispensaries conducted by them in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Thana Districts are reported to have worked satisfactorily.

The District Local Boards of Hyderabad, Sukkur and Nawabshah had unspent balances from Government grants. Kaira increased its mileage of metalled roads by 3, while the District Local Board, Broach, increased its total mileage by 12. The Nasik District Local Board failed to utilize the full one-third of the net proceeds of the irrigation cess on the improvement of communications in irrigated areas. In Sholapur district the construction of portions of three important roads was completed during the year. The Bijapur board could not spend a larger amount on communications as its income from tolls declined to the extent of Rs 22,000 on account of reduction in the toll rates.

FAULTY BUDGETTING

Karachi, Hyderabad and Larkana District Local Boards had large unspent balances from Government grants. Although the District Local Board, Hyderabad, constructed 18 new wells during the year under report the demand for more new wells in that District is still on the increase. Large unspent balances were allowed to accumulate by the majority of the boards in all the three Divisions of the Presidency proper, showing that the boards do not arrange their programmes of works in a systematic manner.

The number of village panchayats in the Northern Division fell from 55 to 53. Government made a grant of Rs. 2,900 for fostering the growth of village panchayats and this is reported to have acted as an impetus in establishing 30 new village panchayats since the close of the year. The total number of village panchayat in the Central Division increased from 144 to 183. The Government grant for this Division amounted to Rs. 5,700. There was no increase in the Southern Division. It is, however, gratifying to note that the village uplift movement is awakening interest among the people and as a result application for the constitution of panchayats are now being received from almost all districts. Government made a grant of Rs. 2,000.

No serious irregularities in accounts came to notice from Sind. In the Northern Division, the audit notes again revealed the usual irregularities reported in the preceding year. Some of the serious irregularities are under investigation and they indicate that the executives of the local boards are not yet alive to their responsibilities and do not exercise adequate control over the staff. There has been a general improvement in the Central Division in the system of maintaining accounts. No irregularities requiring special mention were noticed in the case of any board in the Southern Division, but it is reported that the boards generally were not prompt in the disposal of audit objections.

WANTED HEALTH OFFICERS

By way of general remarks the resolution records that, as usual, the administration of the district local boards was more satisfactory than that of the taluka local boards in Sind. There is, however, still much scope for the extension of the activities of boards in the direction of roads improvement, better water supply and greater attention to problems of public health, rural medical relief and village uplift. The local boards in Sind cannot complain of financial stringency to the same extent as the boards in the Presidency proper since the income of most of them has increased in the shape of local cess due to extensive cultivation on the Barrage canals. The accumulation of unspent balances from Government grants on accout of village water supply shows that the boards do not exercise the necessary foresight in utilising their resources to the best advantage. Government hope that more attention will be paid by the boards to the appointment of Health Officers. At present, Larkana is the only district local board in Sind which employs such an officer.

The administration of the local boards in Northern, Central and Southern Divisions was on the whole satisfactory. As in the case of Sind, the majority of the boards in the Presidency proper have on hand large balances out of the village water supply grants which could not be utilised during the year. As this indicates faulty budgeting and weakens the case of the district local boards for increased grants from Government it is hoped that the boards concerned will so arrange their programmes in future as to ensure full utilisation of the grants during the year.

SHOLAPUR LEADS

The majority of the district local boards in the Presidency proper showed a keen interest in the village uplift scheme and their attitude in this respect has stimulated the growth of village panchayats and other activities for the improvement of conditions in the villages. In this connection the progress achieved by the District Local Board, Sholapur, especially in the matter of rural medical relief, is worthy of emulation by other district local boards in the Presidency. The District Local Boards of Dharwar and Satara are the only two boards in the Presidency proper that have so far appointed Health Officers and Government hope that other district local boards whose financial position is sound will follow their example in the interest of public health in their areas. Portions of the Dharwar and Belgaum Districts suffered from scarcity conditions during the year that it is to the credit of these boards that they readily started relief works and co-operated with Government to the fullest extent of their financial abilities in affording relief to the villagers in the affected areas.

With a few exceptions in the Northern Division, measures for the amelioration of the social disabilities of the scheduled classes are proving more and more successful as the result of the active co-operation of district local boards in implementing the orders of Government with regard to school dharamsalas, public wells, etc. In the Belgaum District nearly 50 per cent. of pupils from the scheduled classes attended ordinary schools.

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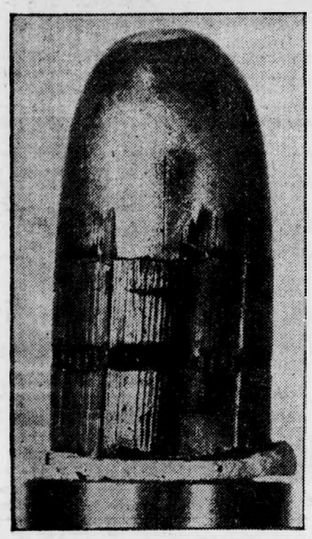
Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

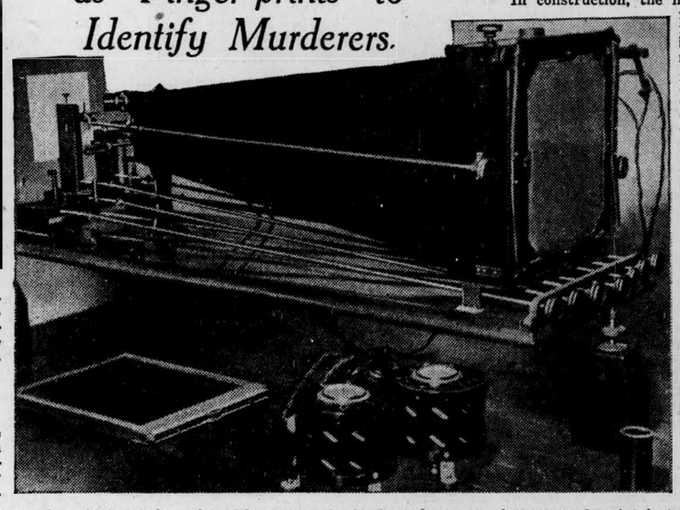
The "Comparison Camera," Newest Aid in Solving Crimes

How Enlarged Photographs of Bullets Are Now Used as "Finger-prints" to Identify Murderers.



Left: A Photograph of Two Discharged Bullets Made by the Comparison Camera.

Right: The Comparison Camera, Showing the Many Button Controls.



THE latest piece of scientific apparatus to be rushed into the great combat against crime and criminals is the "comparison camera," perfected for crime detection purposes by Professor J. H. Mathews, a chemist and ballistics expert.

The comparison camera, whose principle was first employed by Thomas N. Lewis of the Missouri Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory, photographs on a single plate opposite sections of the two objects to be compared, and places the two sections in juxtaposition, so that the resultant photograph, at first glance that of a single object, is really a picture of the upper section of one object and the lower section of another.

The principle use for this device, whose perfected form is being hailed by crime detection officials everywhere as a long step forward in the field of scientific criminology, is for the comparison of bullets fired from the same or from different guns. If two bullets have been fired from the identical gun, the comparison photograph of the two of them looks like the photograph of only one bullet, all markings, scratches, and grooves being continuous from one section of the photograph to the other.

Since the firing marks of each and every firearm are as distinctive for that gun as a man's fingerprints for that man, the comparison photograph of two bullets is positive proof of whether they have or have not been discharged from the same pistol or rifle. More important, however, than its primary use to crime detection experts will be the camera's tremendous usefulness in the legal process of obtaining convictions in criminal cases before laymen's juries.

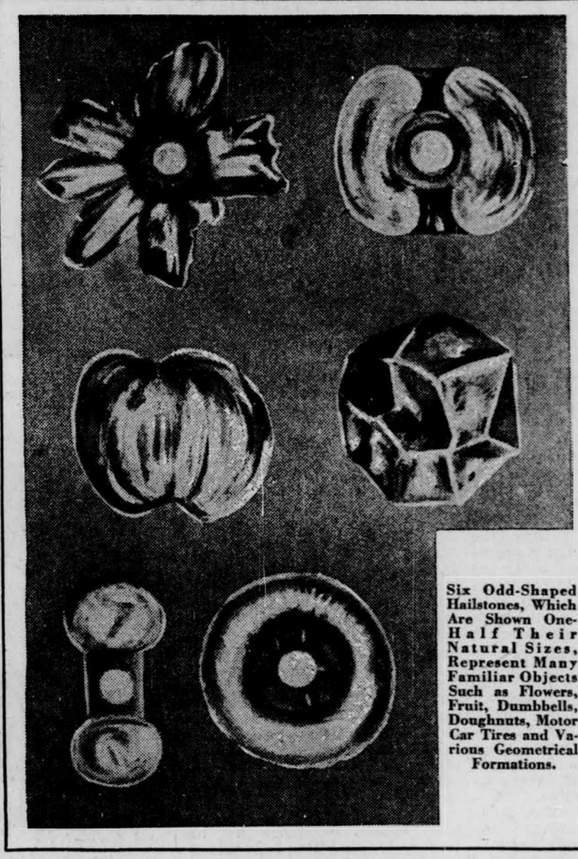
The "comparison camera" photograph, according to police officials, is absolutely astounding in its sheer unanswerableness and conclusiveness of demonstration. The camera, in the first place, can enlarge a photograph of the original bullet from 64 to 256 times. Every scratch, every groove and every notch stands out like a landscape canyon, crag or valley. This intricate pattern work of grooves and scratches comprises the characteristic "firing-mark" of each individual gun. Every bullet fired from the same gun has the same pattern work or "firing-mark."

Professor Mathews, the scientist who perfected this latest ingenious device, was the first to use, many years ago, the comparison microscope for studying the "firing-marks" on bullets. Now with his latest apparatus, he can photographically "re-section" the top and bottom of two different bullets and see if the firing-marks fit. If they do, the two were fired from the same gun. Nobody seeing the picture can doubt that. It will be very much more difficult henceforth for a skilled criminal lawyer, however persuasive, to cast any shadow of doubt on such evidence.

In construction, the new camera is really a two-in-one affair, ingeniously arranged. There are two camera lenses, one for each of the two objects to be compared. A horizontal light-tight septum or dividing wall splits the camera box into two horizontal sections, each in itself a complete camera. The two images from the two cameras, however, are thrown upon a single film container in such a way that only a thin line separates the two pictures.

The bullets, themselves, sit upon little platforms which, by means of an intricate system of cogs and gears manipulated from the back of the camera, can be arranged to fit together in every possible way and from every possible angle. The bullets are like little puppets controlled by large numbers of strings from back stage, and can, like puppets, be made to do any number of useful and interesting tricks.

The comparison camera's principle trick, of course, is to convince juries that the bullet which was sent on a fatal journey was fired from the same gun which was later found in the murderer's possession.



Six Odd-Shaped Hailstones, Which Are Shown One-Half Their Natural Sizes, Represent Many Familiar Objects Such as Flowers, Fruit, Dumbbells, Doughnuts, Motor Car Tires and Various Geometrical Formations.

Ice That Falls from the Sky

ICE that falls out of the sky works enormous destruction. In the corn belt of the United States it does damage reckoned at $14,000,000, annually. Other crops suffer correspondingly.

The hailstorm is one of the oddest of natural phenomena. Nearly always such storms occur in the summer time. On the second day of August, 1927, such a storm near Raton, N. Mexico, covered a wide extent of territory with a layer of hailstones three feet deep in places.

Some years ago, in relation to a fall of hail that covered to an average depth of only one inch an area eighteen miles long and four miles wide, the United States Weather Bureau estimated that it amounted to a total of 167,340,000 cubic feet of ice.

At Dallas, Texas, May 8, 1926, property worth $2,000,000 was destroyed in twenty minutes. Thousands of automobiles were ruined by the bombardment, and even the roofs of street-cars were perforated by chunks of ice as big as baseballs.

Hailstorms occur in summer because they are a by-product of thunderstorms. In advance of a thunderstorm is a violent upward rush of air, which may carry raindrops so far aloft that they freeze. Often the hailstones thus formed are carried upward again and again by atmospheric swirls, acquiring successive additional coats of ice, and thus attaining great size. Hence the onion-like structure commonly observed in hailstones. They are never spheres, but of all sorts of odd shapes. Falling from a height of a mile or more, they may be dangerous projectiles, if big.

In Europe various devices are used to protect buildings and vineyards against hail. Bombs and rockets are fired at threatening clouds. In common use is the "hail cannon," in which blank cartridges are discharged from a small mortar fitted with a long funnel of sheet iron. But these methods have only an imaginary value.

Synthetic Perfumes

SYNTHETIC organic compounds of high molecular weight, known as "large rings" promise to be of practical value in perfumery and possibly in medicine. Following up the discovery in 1926 by Ruzicka, a Swiss chemist, that the essential principles of musk and civet are compounds of the large-ring type, Doctor Wallace H. Carothers and his collaborators, Julian W. Hill and E. W. Spangel, claim to have developed the theory underlying these compounds as well as methods that enable their synthesis to be controlled. As a result, an enormous new field of chemistry has been opened up.

From the biological and practical side, large rings are significant chiefly because of their odor. Musk and civet, long used in perfumery and regarded as being virtually indispensable, owe their value to the principles "muscone" and "civetone" which are the only known examples of large rings in the animal world. But the musk animal is so rare that a pound of the pure essence muscone would have a market value of about $40,000. Many of the new synthetic large rings have musk-like odors, according to Doctor Carothers, and are competing with natural musk and civet.

"Evelike" Riddle of the Moon

Courtesy of Everyday Science and Mechanics.

Pictorial Diagram Showing How the Moon May Have Been Born by Being Drawn Out of the Earth by Centrifugal Force or Formed of Matter Thrown Off by the Sun.

WHAT is the origin of the moon? Was the earth's satellite fashioned out of a part of this whirling world in somewhat the same manner as the Bible describes the creation of Eve out of one of Adam's ribs?

Some years ago, an eminent astronomer suggested that, after the Earth had been formed, but before it had reached its present shape, the Moon was thrown off like a bit of mud from an automobile wheel, by the rapid revolution. This idea has been extensively copied, with the further suggestion that the Pacific Ocean is the scar left when the Moon flew off.

Doctor Beno Gutenberg, of the California Institute of Technology, recently renewed this discussion by the fact that study of earthquakes indicates there is, underneath the bed of the Pacific Ocean, an absence of the rocks which make up the earth's outer crust—such as limestones, sandstones, and granites, of which the different continents are formed.

How Water Is Laundered

IT has been found possible to pass ocean water through a succession of filters which entirely removes its salt content. Salt dissolved in water may be considered as a mixture of equivalent amounts of caustic soda and hydrochloric acid intimately mixed. In the English process, the salt solution is passed through layer number one, which absorbs the caustic soda, then through layer number two, which absorbs the hydrochloric acid, then through a similar pair of layers to repeat the process on what may have escaped the first stripping. In this way, by removing the two parts separately, salt can be eliminated, whereas there is no analogous method of removing the chemical sodium chloride (salt) as a unit, all at once.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the English method, according to the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little, is the nature of the absorbents used, which are not mineral, but are synthetic organic chemicals of the formaldehyde resin type. The base-absorbing resin is prepared from tannin and formaldehyde, and the acid-absorbing resin from aniline and formaldehyde.

For some years, hard waters have been successfully freed from their hardness by the zeolite or permutit process. The water on passing through a sandy layer of a mineral of the zeolite type loses its hardness by absorption of the lime and magnesia present by the clay-like zeolite. A good commercial zeolite has a very considerable base-holding capacity, which, if not exceeded, passes a soft water perfectly suitable for laundry or dye-house uses.

When the absorption limit of the zeolite has been approached, a stream of salt water is then passed through it. This releases the lime and magnesia which ride out with the waste salt water and are discarded. When the filter has been washed of its hardness by the salt water, and after a single flushing with fresh water to remove the salt water, its regeneration is complete. It is then ready to pick up lime and magnesia again, and can complete the "base-exchange" cycle hundreds of times, as is necessary for a practical installation.

The "Mite and the Mightiest" of Dogdom

The Giant and Midget of the Dog World. The Harlequin Great Dane, "Varus von Engelburg," Weighing 200 Pounds, Is Very Much Interested in Making the Acquaintance of "General Villa," a Chihuahua Canine from Mexico, Tipping the Scales at Exactly 12 Ounces.

MIDGET and mightiest of dogs, the two canines pictured in the accompanying illustration present a surprising spectacle of an amazing variation in size.

The tiny fellow, what is scarcely a handful, is a Chihuahua dog, the smallest of the species. His name is "General Villa," and he would just make one mouthful for the Harlequin Great Dane, called Varus von Engelburg, who weighs nearly 300 times as much as his "microscopic" admirer from Mexico. "General Villa" tips the scales at just 12 ounces, while Varus sends the pointer around the dial to the 200-pound mark.

Varus, the Great Dane, belongs to the mastiff group of dogs, likenesses of whose ancestors were sculptured on Babylonian monuments erected as long ago as 5,000 years. The Chihuahua dog, because of its diminutiveness, is strictly a lap dog as a pet. It is so small that it finds a coat-pocket of average size very comfortable and roomy quarters.

Ball Lightning

ONE of the most mysterious of the unsolved problems of thunderstorms is the nature and cause of the phenomenon which is known as "ball lightning."

Incandescent spheres, sometimes several feet in diameter, sometimes no larger than walnuts, are frequently seen, either singly or in groups during the progress of a storm. They usually move quite slowly—at about walking pace—and are thus entirely different from ordinary lightning.

These spheres are, as a rule, formed in the open air, but have been known to appear suddenly in houses and churches, and once or twice have entered a room by melting the glass of the windows. Though ball lightning occasionally explodes with a terrific report, it rarely does serious damage.

This phenomenon, which may, perhaps, be identified with the "flying fiery dragons" so often described by medieval chroniclers to have been observed during electrical storms is as yet unexplained.

Wearing a Hat "Off" the Head

A Wire Frame Supported on the Shoulders to Enable Anyone to Wear the Hat Off the Head.

INVENTIVE genius makes it possible for anyone to wear his hat "off" his head. This unusual feat is accomplished by means of a device designed to rest on the shoulders and support the hat above and out of contact with the wearer's head.

The object of this invention is to permit the free circulation of air entirely around and over the head of the wearer, thus to prevent headaches caused by the weight and close fitting of the ordinary hat. The support allows free movements of the head of the wearer independently of the hat and affords an unobstructed exhibition of the ornamentation and trimming of the wearer's hair and of the hat. All weight is removed from the head and transferred to the shoulders of the user, thus making it possible to wear a hat of such size as to avoid the use of a parasol or umbrella, and yet not in any way inconvenience the user by an added weight of material.

The hat of the present invention embodies in part, a frame which is constructed of light, resilient wire, and of any shape desired, thus to have the finished article of a form corresponding to the latest style. The frame consists of a base or main ring constructed of stiff wire, a plurality of body rings of flexible wire and a crown ring. These rings are spaced the desired distance apart, and are connected by side wires.

Big Business Formulate Demands

Railways, Ports And Shipping Figure In Agenda Of Federation Meeting

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Draft resolutions touching various important problems affecting the interests of the Indian Commercial community, which will be considered at the Ninth annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to be held in Delhi on April 4, 5 and 6 next, have just been circulated among its constituent bodies in the different provinces. The following is the text of the draft resolutions:—

1. The Federation views with great disappointment Government's apathy to the continuous and heavy Export of Gold from India and strongly urges upon Tariff Board's recommendations taking steps for stopping the outgo thereof and the purchasing of gold by the Reserve Bank at the exportable rates.

2. The Federation invites the serious attention of the Government of India to the continued trade depression and to the existing disproportionately high level of taxation which this country is required to bear out of its scanty resources, and earnestly urges upon Government to consider ways and means by which the economic recovery of the country could be achieved and the burden of taxation relieved. The Federation emphatically urges upon Government the vital necessity of effecting reductions in expenditure in every direction. Military, Civil administration, Railways, etc.,—and to utilise the savings thus made towards speedy recovery of normal trade and development of nation-building departments of the country.

SETTLEMENT WITH MARITIME STATES.

3. The Federation urges the removal of all barriers to free trade within the country between the different provinces and States, and emphasises that in the interests of trade and industries of British India, as also to minimise diversion of trade from British Indian Ports owing to concessions granted by several maritime States, an early settlement with maritime States concerning this and other questions is of vital and essential importance.

4. (a) The Federation records its considered opinion that an industry otherwise entitled to the grant of protection need not be required to satisfy the condition regarding abundant supplies of indigenous raw materials laid down in para 97 of the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission. (b) The Federation views with great concern the Government of India's decision in rejecting the Tariff Board's recommendations regarding the grant of protection to glass and woollen industries. (c) The Federation urges that Government should place with their recommendations, Reports of the Tariff Board within six months of their submission, before the Legislature.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

5. In view of the definite undertaking given by the Government of India after the failure of the Shipping Conference held in 1930 that the responsibility for taking necessary action for the development of Indian mercantile marine rests with the Government themselves, this Federation regrets that no tangible action has hitherto been taken by the Government to implement their promise despite repeated public demand and strongly urges that steps should be immediately taken to ensure that Indian shipping carries sixty per cent of the total cargo and passenger traffic in the coastal, as well as in the overseas trade of India.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

6. The Federation views with satisfaction that Government in deference to the repeated demands of the Federation and the public has at last moved in the matter of revising the Insurance Law in India by the appointment of a Special Officer, Mr. Sen to inquire and report on the matter.

The Federation is however, of opinion that this step is insufficient to meet the situation, and in order to ensure a thorough and satisfactory revision of the Law on the subject, it requests Government to appoint a Committee of Enquiry composed partly of officials and partly of non-officials representing the various insurance interests to consider the report of the Special Officer and to take evidence, if necessary, of the Indian insurance companies and the other trade interests and make a report to Government.

The Federation is definitely of opinion that the revision of the Insurance Act should not be delayed, and therefore requests Government to appoint the Committee of Enquiry immediately and introduce legislation at the earliest possible opportunity.

7. The Federation is of considered opinion that, as the trade in adulterated spurious drugs in India has increased and is increasing and is causing great harm to the health of the public, the Government of India should take immediate and effective measures to check this trade and that to this end, they should introduce a suitable bill in the Assembly embodying the proposals of the Drugs Enquiry Committee with a view to get it passed into law without delay.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF M. S. M. R.

8. This Federation endorses the Resolution of the Indian Legislative Assembly of 1923 with regard to State Management of Indian Railways and requests Government to take steps for the State Management of the M.S.M. and B.N.W. Railways at the forthcoming termination of Agreement with the respective companies and to proceed directly to the regrouping of Railways with a view to effect economies and to ensure cheaper and speedier transport.

9. That in view of the fact that the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement will expire on 31st March 1937, the Federation urges upon Government that a Committee of officials and non-officials should be appointed without delay to investigate the effect thereof on the various industries in the country with special reference to the increasing imports of fents artificial silks and other goods that are severely competing with the products of small industrial concerns, so that the necessary materials may be collected in proper time for use at fresh negotiations between the two countries.

RAILWAY FINANCES.

10. (a) This Federation deplores the Financial condition of the Indian railways which has been brought about in spite of frequent and grave warnings from the business community in the direction of rigid economy. Indianisation and business-like management. The Federation urges upon Government to institute an enquiry at the hands of the Indian business representatives and financiers to go thoroughly into the financial condition of the Railways and to suggest changes both in policy and in systems of account, in the range of personnel, grouping, system of rates and classifications and other relevant drawbacks. (b) The Federation is strongly of opinion that the contemplated increase of rates and freights to meet with the immediate situation is more likely to lead to further deterioration in some cases. The Federation feels that until the finances of the railways are put on a firm basis to the satisfaction of the Legislature, it would be most unwise to instal the proposed Statutory Railway Authority which might lead to even more acute mismanagement of India's most valuable assets.

PORT TRUST ADMINISTRATION.

11. The Federation views with serious concern the present working policy of Port Trust Administration in India in the matter of:—

(i) Indianisation of Higher Port Trust Services; (2) Port Trust dues affecting growth of Indian industries and commerce; (3) Purchase of stores, and (4) General administration which is not always in the interests of the country, and is of opinion that the grievances in above respects would never disappear as long as there is statutory Indian minority on the Boards of the Port Trusts. The Federation, therefore would emphatically urge upon Government the vital necessity of amending the constitutions of the Port Trust Boards in India so as to provide for statutory Indian majority on the Boards to enable them to carry on their administrations in the best interest of the country.

12. The Federation desires to impress upon the Government the necessity of collection and publication of complete statistics and data in regard to the capital, production, growth and methods of competition of non-Indian industrial enterprises and concerns operating in India to enable the country to comprehend the problems relating to the establishment and growth of non-Indian concerns behind tariff wall.

13. The Federation views with apprehension the lukewarm attitude of the Government of India in regard to anti-Indian laws passed in foreign countries and British Colonies—the most recent cases being those of the Government of Zanzibar and Iraq. The Federation wishes to point out the extreme desirability of taking effective steps of protecting and safe-guarding Indian nationals and their interests abroad, and in case any such discriminatory laws are passed by any foreign Government, the Government of India should immediately retaliate.

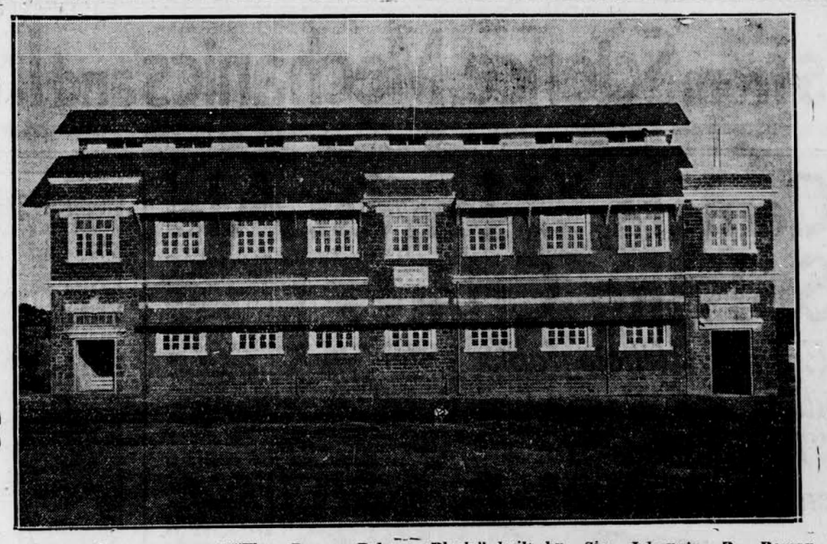
14. The Federation is of opinion that the proposed eviction of Chettiyars from the lands in Minbu District, Upper Burma, obtained in settlement of their just dues is unjust, inequitable and confiscatory in nature and will cause great loss to Indians and that the Federation urges upon the Government of India to recommend to the Government of Burma to drop the said proceedings as being calculated to cause grave apprehension in the minds of Indians, especially, on the eve of separation of Burma.

FUTURE OF MAIL SUBSIDIES.

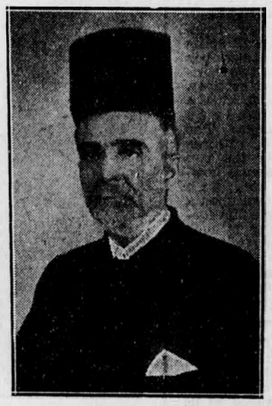
15. (a) The Federation urges upon the Government of India to take immediate and effective steps in order to ensure that the Shipping Companies plying regularly in the coastal trade of India should be under an obligation to take at least two "Dufferin" cadets per each of their vessels as apprentices for training and also to employ qualified officers and engineers trained in the "Dufferin", up to at least 50 per cent of the total number of officers and engineers employed in their ships as recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee.

(b) The Federation also urges upon the Government that they should use their influence with Shipping Companies like the P. and O. which receive mail subsidies and patronage of the Government and the people of India to employ duly qualified cadets from the "Dufferin" as officers on their steamers in adequate numbers.

(c) The Federation further urges that whenever mail contracts with the Shipping Companies are made or renewed, definite conditions should be attached to the grant of mail subsidies out of the Indian exchequer regarding the adequate employment of Indian apprentices and officers in the ships belonging to such Companies.—United Press.



The opening ceremony of "The Bomon Behram Block," built by Sir Jehangir B. Boman Behram at a cost of Rs. 50,000 to accommodate 45 Parsee women patients at the Yeravda Central Mental Hospital, took place on Saturday.



Sir Jehangir B. Bomon Behram, donor of the "Bomon Behram Block."

1 LAKH FOR HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

Mahatma And Rajen Appeal To People For Funds

MADRAS, March 21.

Commending the appeal that is being issued shortly under the signatures of Mahatma Gandhi, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and others for contribution to a fund of Rs. 1,00,000 for the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Babu Rajendra Prasad says:

"During my South Indian tour, I was agreeably struck by the amount and quality of work of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha. In most places that I visited I came across persons who had learnt Hindi, and it was a great pleasure to receive addresses in Hindi. What was still more encouraging was the demand for speaking in Hindi that was made to me in several places, particularly in the Andhra Desa.

"The work accomplished is great, but more remains to be done and the Sabha deserves all help and encouragement in its work.

"The effort to have a suitable house of their own for which they have already obtained a plot of land in a very prominent place on the newly-settled area in Mambalam needs support and I hope all interested in the work of Hindi Prachar, will help the Sabha."—United Press.

Ban On Youths In Darjeeling Extended

CALCUTTA, March 19.

A Press Note says:—It has been decided to re-impose, with effect from the 1st April 1936, until further notice, the orders under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, 1932, and the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Rules, 1934, made by the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, on the 20th May 1934, restricting the entry of Hindu youths into the district of Darjeeling.—United Press.

Indictment Of French Imperialism

Muslims Of Morocco And Syria Speak Out

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Mail).

"The soothing words of French papers that the colonial population must feel a guiding solicitude on the part of the French and must be conquered for French utility by spirit and sentiment will remain empty and devoid of consequence unless France alters her attitude towards her Muslim subjects" declares Emir Chekib Arslan in "La Nation Arabe," referring to the Muslim awakening in Morocco, Syria and elsewhere.

"It is futile as well as foolish to think of gallicising or Christianising the seventeen million Muslims of Algeria, Tunis and Morocco. So long as France led by her priests, colonists and soldiers nourishes the illusion of substituting the French for the Arab language or Christianity for Islam there will be no compromise between French and Natives.

"It is useless to cover the true situation under cloak of rhetoric. The breach between France and the Moslems will remain unfilled, as long as France continues to consider these peoples as pariahs with no right of equality.

FRENCH CLAIM EXPOSED

"We often hear sober minded French men boasting that they have left the Moslems their religion and their language. They believe that French generosity alone can concede such favours.

"The Moslems of North Africa do not depend for their religion and their language on France. They know that they have the same rights as the French to their sacred patrimonies. It is not even true that the French have respected the Moslem religion and the Arab language.

"Catholic and Protestant propaganda among the colonial Moslem population specially the Berbers is so scandalous that there is no Moslem in the world whose indignation is not roused.....

"While France, leaves 800,000 Moslem children in Algeria alone, without a single school, in order to keep the Moslem youth in complete ignorance, let there be no talk of "benefits" or "liberal rule."

CONVERSION IS NO CURE

Ezhavas Decide To Fight For Rights

TRIVANDRUM, March 21.

A meeting of about 25 Ezhava leaders of Travancore held on Thursday at Trivandrum to consider the question of conversion of Ezhavas to other religions, passed a resolution that the present communal and political strength of the community would only be weakened by conversion to any other religion, and that the best means of achieving an alround progress for the Ezhavas was to remain as Ezhavas.

A committee of fourteen prominent Ezhavas was authorised to tour Trivandrum and Travancore and carry on propaganda to counteract the conversion propaganda. The meeting further prayed the Government to throw open, without any further delay, the sirkar temple to all of Hindus.

Mr. M. Govindan, member of the Upper House of the Travancore Legislature presided and in addition to other leaders, three Ezhava members of the legislature participated in the meeting. A working committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting with Mr. Govindan as president.

There has been a move recently among a section of Ezhavas in Travancore, Cochin and Malabar to leave Hinduism for other religions, and Christianity, Buddhism Sikhism, and Islam are suggested in that connection.—A. P.

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S/92.

Viceroy Gets LL. D.

Willingdon's Tribute To Work Of Aligarh University

Announces Restoration Of Cuts Of Rs. 30,000 To Three Universities

ALIGARH, Mar. 22.

On the occasion of the special convocation of the Muslim University when the Nizam of Hyderabad, the chancellor, conferred the degree of Doctor of Law on Lord Willingdon, members of the University court presented His Excellency an address of welcome.

The address deeply mourned the death of King George and recalled His Late Majesty's visit to the institution as Prince of Wales. Touching on the tact, caution and courage with which His Excellency had guided India through the period of gloom into the bright era of the new Constitution which had earned the gratitude of all thoughtful Indians, the address said:—"The strong and far sighted policy of your Government has also to a very large extent saved India from the worst effects of the worldwide economic depression and enabled her to maintain her credit despite low prices of agricultural products. It is deeply regretted that Your Excellency's term expires before practical shape can be given to the scheme of Provincial Autonomy."

Concluding the Address expressed the fear that the recent evolution of Provincial Autonomy was inevitably creating fresh problems for the institution and hoped that the Government of India would assist it financially.—A. P.

NIZAM'S GRATIFICATIONS.

Replying to the Address, H.E.H. the Nizam expressed gratifications at the improvement and progress made by the University. He laid particular stress on the fact that the students of all the communities were admitted to the University and joined together in the enjoyment of corporate life. The Chancellor added: "I hope the students will learn how to be broadminded and will have no taint of religious fanaticism in them." Referring to H. H. the Aga Khan's proposal for founding a technological institute H.E.H. the Nizam hoped that with sufficient zeal and endeavour, the required sum would soon be realised.

NIZAM THANKED.

The address was read by the Vice-Chancellor Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, who thanked the Nizam for accepting the Chancellorship and paid high tribute to the enlightened rule in his premier state in India. The address mentioned also the generous assistance received from the Afghan Government as well as the princes and the people of India, and expressed the hope that with the help of God and the encouragement of His Exalted Highness, the Chancellor, the university would be able to show even greater progress by the time of the Nizam's next visit.

VICEROY MADE DOCTOR OF LAW.

The Nizam as the Chancellor of the University conferred the degree of Doctor of Law (Honoris causa) before a distinguished gathering on His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Viceroy, Governor-General of India, and Lord Rector of the University. After the conferment of the degree the Viceroy returned to Delhi, while the Nizam left for Hyderabad in the afternoon. This was the first visit of the Viceroy to the Muslim University since its inception.

It is announced that the Nizam has signed the register of permanent honorary life membership of the University Union.

Sir Azizuddin has announced a donation of Rs. 1,000 in commemoration of the visits of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

VICEROY THANKS.

His Excellency the Viceroy thanked H. E. H. the Nizam, the Vice-Chancellor and others present for their sympathy with the King-Emperor and Queen Mary at the loss which the whole of the British Empire sustained by the death of late Majesty King George.

Lord Willingdon felt real joy that before the end of his long period of service in India he was able to visit Aligarh and see for himself the institution which had played great prominent part in the development of education. The pleasure was enhanced by the presence of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, the Chancellor. A Prince with so many pressing and important preoccupations has laid even national institution like Aligarh under the special obligation when he assumed the position of considerable responsibility. The Viceroy referred to the progress made by the Aligarh University in the fulfilment of its lofty ideals and glory it felt in fact that in many walks of life, there were, —Aligarh men who were bearing the torch of their *Alma Mater* in wider sphere.

CUT RESTORED.

The Viceroy announced that the cut of Rs. 30,000 in the annual grant to the University should be restored and the Government of India had decided to make this restoration for each of the three universities, namely, Aligarh, Benares and Delhi, and emphasised that the Muslim University should utilise the restored amount towards restoration of cuts in individual salaries of the staff.

Concluding, His Excellency thanked the University for the distinction it had conferred upon him.

RS. 10,000 DONATION.

After His Excellency's reply, His Exalted Highness the Nizam announced a donation of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of a pavilion in commemoration of Lord Willingdon's visit.

Sir Azizuddin Ahmed donated Rs. 1,000 and the Raja of Pripur (son-in-law of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad), also donated Rs. 10,000.

His Excellency the Viceroy announced that he has asked the University authorities to grant two days' holidays.—A.P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Matriculation Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I really wonder how the affairs of our University are managed, for a few recent changes in the curriculum of the Matriculation Examination show how divorced the authorities are from the trend of public opinion. That will be a subject by itself to deal with but the recent circulars Re. Supplementary Examination in October issued to the Head Masters of affiliated Schools show completely how the directions even in such an important matter are haphazardly given with the necessary result that every Head Master will be putting his own interpretation as best suits him. In the first place I doubt the wisdom of holding a Supplementary Examination for it is pretty certain that if a candidate who appears in October and fails will have little time to prepare for the April 1937 Examination as he will have to read few more subjects "de novo" At the same time it must be very clear to an intelligent person that those who have failed in April 1936 Examination will not be such students who will be able to get through by applying themselves to studies for six months. If fortunately or unfortunately such students fail in October their chances to pass in April 1937 will be still more remote. In this way, I am of opinion that the authorities responsible for this move have only distructed the attention of the boys, for comparatively little real good to the boys themselves.

It is possible that there might be difference of opinion on the above conclusion arrived at by me, but I am of opinion that the manner in which the whole affair has been managed leaves much to be desired. Let me take the first circular No. M 289 of 1936 dated the 31st January 1936. It reads 'Only such candidates as are sent up for the Matriculation Examination to be held in April 1936 or have been sent up for the Matriculation Examination prior to 1936 and have failed to qualify for the Matriculation Certificate will be allowed to appear at the Supplementary Examination". So it follows that this Circular requires the Heads of Institutions to look eight months ahead i.e., the forms are given in March and the Examination will be held in October. Is it not on the face of it absurd to determine what the progress of a boy will be after eight months? This means that forms must be given to almost all the boys and most of the schools have done accordingly. If the things had stopped at this, perhaps one could have understood it, but then the University issues another Circular M 961 of 1936 dated the 2nd March 1936. The circular was duplicated—let us for a moment believe was ready for despatch—on the 2nd March and even then the earliest date on which it will be in the hands of Head Masters of recognized Schools will be the 3rd March i.e. the last date fixed for receiving the forms. This circular states: "The Syndicate have now decided to admit to the said Examination such pupils 'also' as have completed the course of studies prescribed for the year ending 1936.....". When this circular is in the hands of Head Masters of recognized Schools all the up-country schools must have sent and the Registrar must have received the forms and even so far as Bombay is concerned all the forms must be ready to be sent to the Registrar. I ask in all humility whether any useful purpose is served by amending the Circular No. M 289 of 1936 The real grievance is not why the original circular was amended but how it is amended. It has set the Head Masters World athinking to find out the ways how particular words will suit him. It seems the only way out of all this maze is that Schools should have the right to send the boys as they send in April, provided the students have competed prescribed courses of April 1936. With one stroke the University may say and direct the heads of recognized schools that no private pupils will be sent and perhaps most Schools may not send but then will it be justice to unrecognized Schools? Strictly speaking according to rules, the unrecognized schools do not exist for the University but then may I ask: Is that sufficient? Some of the Schools which stand unrecognized to-day may be recognized next year. Will any intelligent person suggest for at least these schools that the boys should suffer? The University stands for liberalism and let it complete its measure by amending the circular—it is already there—by saying that all the boys who have completed the course upto April 1936 will appear at the October Examination just as they did in April, 1936.—Yours, etc.

K. M. UPADHYAYA.

Andheri.

Our Presidency Roads

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With due deference, I submit, it is most amazing to hear from our Minister for Local Self-Government, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, that our Presidency roads are no worse than any other Presidency roads. It is a common knowledge and established fact, that our roads are a disgrace to our Government, and yet, no less a person than a Government Minister should go to the length of challenging any one to say that our roads are no worse than other Presidency roads, is nothing short of audacious.

The fact is, as is known to the motoring public, that of all the Presidencies and Provinces, our Bombay Presidency enjoys the unique distinction of possessing all kinds of roads from bad to worse. While others do enjoy asphalt and cement roads, we enjoy pot-holes and tolls.

Very recently I had an occasion to go to Nagpore by car. The time that I took to reach Nasik and the condition, all of mind, body and the car, in which this small distance was run, if compared with an equal distance run on any of the C. P. roads that I motored, would be, indeed, interesting. The difference is one between pain and pleasure, but the worst was yet to come at the end of our Presidency limit, about 20 miles this side of the Malkapur, when a smart parting kick is reserved for the motorist of this Presidency. The feeling is, as if one has been inadvertently trapped in a 'house of nonsense', but the sightof the ever vigilant 'tollwalla,' restores our confidence that we are yet in our own dear Presidency limit.

And the moment, you enter the C. P. limit, you enjoy motoring with vengeance. The roads are clean with beautiful surface. Certain roads are provided with tracks on either side for cart traffic. The bus traffic is more orderly and better behaved than on our side. You have not to hoot incessantly for overtaking a bus. He at once slows down and gives you clear signal to overtake him. Every particle of road material is stacked outside the road surface, right into the fields, and not on the both sides of the roads as is always done in our Presidency., making motoring unnecessarily risky. Most of the roads are beautifully shaded and there are inviting rest houses at regular intervals. The one thing which is missing is the red flag Pathan of our Presidency. I paid some 19 tolls until I crossed our border, and at one place, somewhere near about Edlabad, the ever-obliging toll bar fellow, quietly put the five rupees note, I handed him, for his toll, and said he had no change, and that he would have to go to the nearest village or town to get it for me. There they are only to humour the tired motorist. Of course, they are now going, as our worthy public men in the Council have sanctioned the payment of all the tolls in advance from this year.

If the retiring Minister, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto after he lays down the armour of his office, can take the trouble to find out for himself, if there was any justification on his part to have challenged Mr. J. D. Boyle's statement about the bad and disgraceful condition of our Presidency roads, he will very soon agree with most of us, that the lot of the motorists in our Presidency is perhaps the worst.—Yours etc.

KAIKOBAD F. NARIMAN.

Gresham Buildings,

Bombay.

ISLAM CONQUERS EUROPE

Rapid Increase In Ranks Of European Muslims

BASLE (By Air Mail).

"Well-informed observers of religious movements in Europe are astounded at the rapidity with which Islam is peacefully penetrating the European mind," declares the "Basler Nachrichten." Buddhism has made great strides on the continent, but Islam most strongly consolidating its position, and its hold on all important communities to-day is greater than ever. It is true that Islam has lost some influence in countries like Spain, but it has gained new adherents in England and and Holland and has strengthened its foothold in Austria, Poland, Hungary and above all in Fascist Italy.

Many people have turned to Islam because of their disappointment over the hopeless muddle that Christian diplomacy has made during the post-war years. Others have turned to it because they have lost faith in Western morals. One result of the troubled state of mind of people in Europe has been to return to more imaginative rebellions and Islam has had accordingly more successful missionaries in Europe than all the other new American cults taken together.

Improvement in the economic conditions of Moslem countries such as India, Iran and the Near East and the consolidation of kingdoms in Saoudi Arabia and Iraq has revived financial interest in Muslim missionary work which is now carried on practically in every European country. The money is supplied not only by wealthy Moslem of India and kings and sheiks of Arabia or Near East, but also by a mass of Moslem believers who are now organised for this work in the same way as the Protestants or Catholic missionaries outside Europe.

Thirty years ago when the 20th century had just dawned there were less than 2 million European Muslims. To-day the number has increased to 8 1/2 millions. In Paris, there are 60,000 Muslims with several moshees. A moshee has been recently erected in Ber-

(Continued In Col. 5.)

(Continued from column 7.)

lin and plans are ready for Budapest, Vienna, Warsaw and Geneva.

One of the most important European Muslim countries is England. It is estimated that in Britain, on an average, one Muslim is voluntarily converted to Islam every day and these figures may be trebled during the next generation.

The strongest European community with original Moslem roots lives, however, in Yugoslavia where their total number is as much as 1.8 millions.

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ART TRAINING IN INDIA

Capt. Solomon On Special Difficulties Of Artists

Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Director of the Bombay School of Art, delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Hindu Association on Saturday, entitled, "Art and Art-Training in Western India." Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided.

TRIBUTE TO MR. SOLOMON.

Mr. Jayakar paid a tribute to the lecturer of the evening and said that he had brought out all the talent that was latent in the Indian student and had upheld the dignity and tradition of the School of Art. He had secured for Bombay an international position in art.

WORK OF THE PIONEERS

"If we really wish to learn the truth about the rekindling of public interest in art in India we must recall the work of the pioneers, Indian and European, of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It was in the Cave Temples of Western India that we should find the point of focus for the modern revival of Art and Culture,' declared Mr. Gladstone Solomon.

ARTIST'S DIFFICULTIES.

The lecturer said that it was well to recall facts which were an example and encouragement, because they had found that the obscuring of what Bombay had done for art in the past had become an obstacle to progress in the present. It had seemed to him that India was a valuable conservative counterpoise to the whirligig of Modern Art in Europe. The artist in India had to deal with difficulties of a special character, and one ought to be very cautious in regard to evolving a panacea which could claim to meet all his difficulties. It was not possible to look on art in India as something independent of world conditions. India's profound and far-reaching knowledge could not be guaged by the evaluation of art in India to-day. Even if it were something of a paradox it was true that the reputation of India's historic art is far greater than that of India's mainly anonymous artists.

TRAINING IN INDIA.

'Whatever the Exclusionists' doctrines might have provided in the way of a high-sounding patriotic pabulum to meet the taste of the dilettantes, they had certainly failed to provide adequate Art training in India; yet that was the main desideratum at the present time. There was no sense in stopping a young Indian from obtaining facilities for studying advanced painting and sculpture in an Indian Art School, and then sending him to Europe to find those facilities there. The Exclusionists professed to be shocked at the idea of de-orientalising the Indian Art students, but what they had actually done was to de-patriate them.

The curriculum of the Bombay School of Art gave facilities for the study of portrait painting, and for equipping the Indian artist to meet modern demands in the realistic fields of art, as well as encouraging the study of India's own unrivalled resources, for which purpose they had organised classes of Mural Painting and Indian Design.

SECLUSION IS SUICIDAL

In his concluding remarks Mr. Jayakar said that Mr. Solomon had raised two controversial questions and had courageously answered them. The first was whether Western influences should be allowed in the development of art in India. Mr. Jayakar said that such a controversy was largely futile because art and beauty was common to all lands. What was called beautiful outside was not called ugly here. The artist gave expression to the best sentiments of his soul. The more general the sentiments, the more universal art became. A poet or an artist wrote or painted for the whole of humanity. Hence to follow a policy of seclusion would be suicidal. But, said Mr. Jayakar, there was one condition. In accepting a foreign and exotic culture, it should not be allowed to kill the soul of the system of which our art was a product.

Concluding, Mr. Jayakar regretted the fact that Captain Solomon was leaving the School of Art shortly but hoped that he would not leave Bombay too.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Kanhaylal Vakil, the meeting terminated.

STRENGTHEN HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

(From A Correspondent).

KADI, (By Mail).

His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb of Mangrol arrived at Kadi, district Mehsana, on March 14, and was given a rousing reception at the station. The next evening he was taken in procession to the Dargah of Bala Pir Saheb near the Civil Hospital where he performed the opening ceremony of a fair amid a large gathering and presided over all the functions connected with it for three days during which he exhorted the people to strengthen Hindu-Muslim Unity and to ameliorate the condition of the Depressed Classes.

The Pir Saheb left Kadi on March 20, for Palanpur in response to the invitation of H. H. the Nawab Saheb.

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The Bombay Police produced to-day a young Muslim girl before the City Magistrate on a charge of committing theft in the house of her father in Lahore.

It is alleged that the girl eloped with a Muslim young man and took with her a number of gold ornaments from the house of her father. The girl was arrested from Bombay City while her alleged paramour is still at large. The girl was released on a bail of Rs. 500.—A.P.

CENTRAL CINEMA

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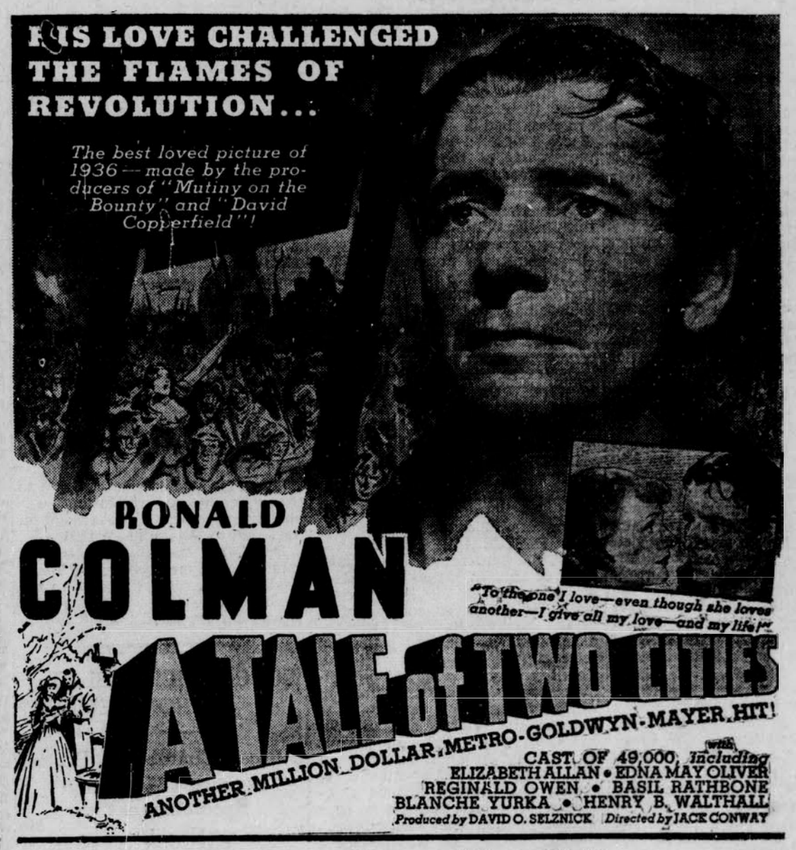
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Anti-Constitution Conference Resolutions

(Continued from Page 16)

ent Assembly was to be convened whatever this Constituent Assembly might mean, for it was never meant to be realised. From vagueness to silence is a short stride. Every time a crisis had to be faced, a lead to be given, a clear ideology to be placed before the country, maintain a sphinx-like silence, for is not silence golden? But under cover of this vagueness and the mystery veil of silence a plot was being steadily hatched, a plot to drag the Congress into decay and disaster." For one can't condemn too strongly this steady attempt to successfully create a defeatist mentality in the country, a desire to retreat, a feeling of frustration—that in surrender alone lies our salvation. All that glorious history that hundreds of thousands created in 1930-32 is to-day covered under a dark pall of depression and fear. The prestige and strength which the Congress won is being rent into the shreds by the prongs of self-aggrandisement and selfishness. A handful of people are prepared to sacrifice a whole country and its nation in order to help themselves to a few crumbs which have fallen from the Master's table. And no self-respecting person, no one who has the interest of his country at heart, can stand by and see this outrage being perpetrated in the name of patriotism and National duty. Let us call a spade by its proper name and, therefore, call this move to capitulate a gross and shameful betrayal.

STRANGE LOGIC.

The Constitutionalists, however, insist that they are for rejection, only they believe in rejection through acceptance. This is strange logic which no logician could explain. One can understand an honest Liberal who says he condemns the Constitution but is prepared to work for it for what it is worth. That is the Liberal tradition—to be thankful for what it gets.

A Congressman stands for an entirely different philosophy. He stands primarily and essentially for Complete Independence and nothing short of it. This can only mean the establishment of a State which is based on mass power. This we know can be achieved through mass organisation and mass action alone, carrying portfolios not worth the paper on which the appointments are recorded. To retreat from this position means abandoning the very basic principle of its formation. The issue involved is, therefore, not so simple as it seems, it is not merely a question whether a few men are going to get into tight velveteen breeches and wear gold brocaded coats and draw Rs. 500 or a Rs. 5,000. The question before us to-day is whether the Congress is going to discard all those basic principles it has stood for and which have given it its unique place and significance or whether it is going to fortify, strengthen and consolidate its base and prepare to fulfill its historic role.

There are several political principles involved in the question of acceptance of offices. We brush aside the absurd argument that it is a form of rejection. It means nothing short of working the Constitution. By this we clearly recognise that self-arrogated right of the British Parliament to dictate and shape India's destiny. The world has all through history recognised this principle of self-determination as very precious and sacred.

The Congress is the organisation of the Indian people and its primary duty is to uphold every right of those whom it represents, not to surrender it.

LACK OF REAL POWER.

With all the reactionary elements safely entrenched both at the Centre and in the provinces through the second chambers and unlimited power in the hands of the Governor and the Governor-General, what progressive legislation is ever possible? We can't control the Service or reduce their pay, nor regulate our economic life through our own policy of currency or exchange or fiscal or the functions of the Reserve Bank or the action of the Railway Board. Every item of the Fundamental Rights Resolution is linked up with every other item of it. It is a composite whole, for the entire life of nation is a composite whole. They stand or fall together. We can't have freedom of the Press, or speech with the C.I.D. outside your control, you can't foster industries while the very elementary basis of economic existence is hedged in by so many fences of barbed wire. In other words, we can't have Imperialism and Freedom in one and the same dish.

It is sheer fallacy, therefore, to imagine we can gain any concession for the masses through this Constitution. The example of Ireland is often quoted. That too is equally misleading. What Ireland got in the shape of Dominion Status can be called half a loaf. But not one Indian or Indian organisation has said that the new Constitution is an improvement on the old, leave alone its giving Dominion Status. India is not a far cry from Ireland. If India can secure even a Constitution such as Ireland got, there is time enough to think of alternative methods.

CLEAR-CUT COURSE.

But to-day the course before us is absolutely clear and definite. If the Congress has decided to capture the Councils, the logical sequence to it does not mean offices, as so many insist upon holding. We will by such an argument give to the legislature a value and importance which they do not possess to-day. They are at best mock Parliaments and possess no real power. The only purpose they serve is by proving effective platforms for propagating our ideas, views and grievances. The elections as well as the legislative bodies can thus be exploited for this valuable purpose. But we have no illusions of their yielding any fruits. We may as well expect roses to flower in desert sand.

"The future of the country lies with mass organisation. The Parliamentary activity has to be linked up with this and must be in furtherance of the mass programme. We shall have to push on with the economic and political demands based on the day-to-day grievances and struggles of the masses, and utilise the floor of the legislature to press them forth, not with any hope of redress, but rather to expose the hollowness and the futility of these bodies. India's freedom will come when her masses grow conscious and refuse to be exploited by selfish petty-minded individuals who in their name seek to betray the cause of the country. To plunge ourselves into the vortex of this Constitution is a policy of self-annihilation.

MESSAGES.

The President then read out messages that had been received from Sardar Sardul Singh, Pt. Jaiprakash Narain, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Dr. Sumant Mehta and others.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally moved the following resolution :

1 This Conference expresses its emphatic opinion that, whereas it is the inalienable right of the Indian people to frame their own Constitution and whereas the new Constitution as embodied in the Government of India Act is thoroughly reactionary and retrograde and seeks to intensify the exploitation of the masses and strengthen the fetters of Imperialism by granting concessions to the upper classes at the cost of the overwhelming majority of the population and using them to thwart the working of the popular will, the only course open for the Congress is to adopt such measures as will make the working of that Constitution impossible.

In the course of his speech in the last 50 years the national consciousness had been awakened. To-day the position was that the country was not prepared to accept any constitution which was not framed by Indians. The Congress decided that the Constitution should be rejected as even the Moderates have stated that it was not acceptable to them. While the latter had no weapon to prove their non-acceptance, the Congress had a powerful weapon. There was need of changing the programme of the Congress from an economic point of view.

INTOLERABLE.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji in seconding the resolution said that the workers, peasants and unemployed joined the Congress in their thousands because it was felt that the Congress would bring them something good. Those who rejected the Constitution a few days ago were to-day ready to accept offices and apply Ordinances against the masses. The masses to whom the Congress belonged would not tolerate any such action on the part of some Congressmen.

Dr. D. D. Sathye and Mr. Panthaki supported the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas next moved the following resolution:

OFFICE ACCEPTANCE.

2. This Conference is emphatically of opinion that acceptance of offices under the New Constitution is in direct contravention of the goal of National Independence and the declared policy of rejecting the so-called reforms. This Conference is further of opinion that acceptance of offices for whatever purpose amounts to working the reforms and to co-operating with the Government in carrying on an administration which has and will continue to exploit the country. This Conference, therefore, declares its considered opinion that Congressmen should under no circumstances accept offices and resolves to carry on an intensive struggle against the policy of office acceptance. This Conference further calls upon the Bombay delegates to the Lucknow session of the Congress to vote against any proposal that it may lead the Congress directly or indirectly to the policy of accepting offices.

MODERATES' MANOEUVRING

In the course of his speech he said that those who were trying to see that the Congress accepted offices were those few Moderate elements who got into the Congress during the last civil disobedience movement and they were trying to reverse the Congress from its path which ought to be resisted by everyone in the country.

Mr. B. R. Dhurandar, in seconding the resolution, referred to the Independence resolution that was passed all over the country on the 26th of January, 1930 and deplored the present state of affairs in the country. He was of opinion that acceptance of offices by Congressmen would never lead the country to its goal of Independence.

Mr. Rane who supported the resolution said that acceptance of offices and the rejection of the Constitution could not go together.

Mr. Gopalarao Lapaliker from Nagpur opposing the resolution said that the acceptance of office was the logical conclusion to having entered the legislatures.

Mr. Achut Patwardhan from Ahmednagar, who made a very impressive speech against the acceptance of office and gave cogent arguments in favour of his case, said that if Congressmen were to accept offices then it would be a betrayal of the confidence placed on them by the country. It would be a tragedy, if the tri-colour which was flying high up, due mainly because of martyrdoms and sacrifices of Congressmen, should be pulled down or lowered because of some foolish acts of Congressmen themselves. The people who had been responsible for a change in the outlook of a few Congressmen, should be thoroughly exposed, if the good name of the Congress were to be maintained and if that body had to retain the confidence of the country.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

FIRM OPPOSITION URGED

Mr. Indulal Yajnik next moved the following resolution:—

3. This Conference declares that the New Constitution foisted upon the country can be rejected only by a determined struggle of the masses for the assertion of their right of self-determination with the demand for the convocation of a Constituent Assembly.

This Conference is of opinion that the daily struggle of the masses for their immediate economic demands should be actively organised and developed and that parliamentary activities should be undertaken as complementary to mass struggle with a programme embodying the same.

In the course of his speech he said that the masses wanted Complete Independence and nothing else. They would not be satisfied with little concessions. They would have Constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly and not a foreign manufactured one. No country in the world had achieved its freedom through parliamentary activity. Parliament should be used only for the purpose of supporting the activity outside in the country and for no other purpose. That was what was done by the Swaraj Party started by Pt. Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Das. Those two leaders, to whose shoes none to-day could step in, had definitely decided to break the reforms and it was done in some provinces.

Mr. V. B. Karnik seconding the resolution said that mass action was essential for the framing of a Constitution through a Constituent Assembly.

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami supporting the resolution said that the calling of a Constituent Assembly was not a minor affair and not a future dream. It was the immediate clear demand of the masses. It could be convoked only by the people. He was sorry that the potentialities of the masses had not been properly recognised by the members of the Working Committee.

One Mr. Modak, who tried to speak against the resolution was shouted down. The resolution was put to vote and carried.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya who described himself as a mere citizen of Bombay moved a vote of thanks to the chair and to the organisers, and it was carried amidst acclamation.

"NO COMMERCE SEAT TO NON-MEMBER"

Burma Chamber's Protest Against Hammond Recommendation

RANGOON, March 21.

The Chairman of the Burmese Chamber of Commerce has sent the following cable to the Secretary of State for India, London:—

"The Burmese Chamber strongly protests against the Hammond Committee recommendation permitting a non-member to stand as a candidate for the commerce constituency as it ignores the wishes of all Chambers except European. Strongly urge that no change is made in the existing practice.—United Press.

CASE FOR AMENDMENT OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT III

(Continued From Page 3)

nated by the Directors. Under these circumstances if an auditor falls foul of the management, he would inevitably lose his appointment. In this connection the Association quotes from the evidence tendered before the Greene Committee to show how an auditor who had not acted according to the wishes of the management lost his job. In India, the Association observes, the position of auditors is much worse because of the managing agency system in consequence of which the interests of the company which the auditor has to protect come into conflict with those of the managing agents. In its opinion the position is considerably aggravated when the auditor is employed to audit the accounts of several companies under the same management. In support of its observations the Association refers to certain cases in which on the management being changed the old auditors were replaced by others chosen by the new management.

For these reasons, the Association submits that the true line of reform lies in making auditors independent of the management. This, in its opinion, can be achieved by prohibiting managing agents and Directors from canvassing proxies or voting on the electing of auditors.

The Association suggests that branch accounts of companies other than banking companies should be audited by auditors appointed by Shareholders where this is possible, that indemnity articles as applicable to auditors should be rendered void, that auditors should state that books have been properly kept, that they should verify securities, that their reports should state what accounts they have examined, whether they have asked for information and explanations and whether such information and explanations have been given and have been found to be satisfactory. The Association further suggests that auditors should be under a duty to draw the Shareholders' attention to all matters which are likely to prove useful to them in judging the affairs of the company and that omissions in their reports should be made an offence.

WINDING UP OF COMPANIES.

In Chapter 17 the Association has made suggestions with regard to investigation by the Registrar under section 137 of the Act. It points out the necessity of strengthening that section by conferring on the Registrar power to call for statements from Directors and Officers as also production of books and accounts of the company in connection with an investigation under the section.

Chapter 18 deals with winding up of companies. In this connection the Association has examined the provisions contained in the new English Companies' Act and has expressed the opinion that these provisions may be adopted in India subject to such adjustments as may be necessary having regard to local conditions. The Association suggests that no managing agent, director, auditor, officer or other person who held any office or place of profit in the company prior to liquidation should be appointed liquidator of the company. It urges that provisions for the appointment of statutory Committee of inspection should be incorporated in the Indian Companies Act and that control over liquidators similar to that exercised by the Board of Trade in England should be exercised in India.

In Chapter 19 the Association has made suggestions with regard to miscellaneous matters. It points out that companies should be under an obligation before declaring any dividend to apply portions of their profits towards writing off preliminary expense and under-writing commission, etc. It further suggests that it should not be open to a company to pay dividend so long as there are trading losses which it is not possible to set off against reserves or otherwise.

STATE SUPERVISION.

In Chapter 20 the Association emphasizes the need for evolving some machinery for State supervision over the working of joint stock companies and in this connection it refers to the Report of the New Zealand Commission which has recommended the establishment of a "Corporate Investment Bureau" for the protection of the investing public. The Association gives details of the New Zealand Scheme and has urged that some such scheme with such adjustments as may be necessary to meet the conditions in India should be adumbrated in order that the State may have continuous supervision over the working of joint stock companies.

Lahore, March 21.—Due to the deadlock created in Bahawalpur, a deputation of the Bhawalpur Hindus led by Swami Vijayakumar left yesterday for Delhi to consult Pandit Malaviya who will be requested to see the Nawab and Chief Minister, both of whom are at Delhi and negotiate a settlement.—United Press.

HITLER'S DEFIANCE

(Continued From Page 6)

ler rose to power, as the consequence of the long train of folly and greed on the part of the victors that started at Versailles.

Is there a way out? I doubt it—in history, the sins of the fathers are visited on the children. But one can try. The British Government is a little wiser than the French, as it usually has been It does well to profess its readiness to negotiate, even now, with the Germans.

But we must be prepared, for many reasons, for small results, if ever the negotiations start.

No one is going to trust Hitler's word. The addition of yet another ultra-nationalist, ultra-militarist Fascist Power to the League would hardly add to its moral value—whatever that may be, for it is already ruined by the system of alliances.

It is likely, in any event, to stultify itself finally, by compounding Italy's felony in Africa. Yet another half-dozen Pacts will make little difference, if armaments continue, and the fundamental economic causes of war remain.

It is just conceivable that Germany's ambition for expansion might be satisfied peacefully. But at whose expense?

Will the British Empire give back a few tropical colonies to save Russia from invasion? Would even the French make that sacrifice to protect an ally?

One does not escape so easily from the consequences of Imperialism.

What Labour Should Do

While with profound anxiety we look out on these thunder-clouds, there are two immediate perils that the Labour Movement must face.

The Locarno Treaty was, at least nominally, two-sided—this country guaranteed Germany, as well as France and Belgium, against invasion. Hitler's act has changed its character. If it survives, it has become frankly a one-sided alliance.

With no control over France's policy, with all the follies of her past as our legacy we may be pledged to defend her. Under such conditions, Labour ought to free itself from any obligation to respect the Locarno Treaty.

It can trust neither this Government, nor this League.

It faces preparations for a new war, in which, whatever is said about law and the sanctity of treaties, the real issue will be the division of economic opportunity—closed markets, fields of investment, raw materials—between the sated Empires and the hungry Powers.

A true Socialist Movement will declare its Independence to-day and get ready to resist to-morrow.

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VICE-CHANCELLOR V. STUDENTS' UNION

LUCKNOW, March 21.

While the relations between Mr. R. P. Paranjpya, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University and the office-bearers of the Students' University Union have been anything but cordial, matters came to a head following the Vice-Chancellor's order banning the Union Journal's annual number.

It appears that the Journal was banned owing to the appearance of an obituary notice condoling the death of his late Majesty, late Mr. Saklatvala and late Mrs. Kamala Nehru, all in the same paragraph.

A picture of Mahatma Gandhiji appearing before his late Majesty is also said to be partly responsible for this action, while an article enunciating an economic programme on socialiatic lines gave one more reason for the Vice-Chancellor to ban it.

Mr. Narain Bhargava, Union Secretary, wished to place the matter before the Executive, but the Vice-Chancellor has intimated his orders are final.

Following the Vice-Chancellor's "interference with expression of independent views", great dissatisfaction prevails among the students and office-bearers are thinking to resign "en bloc" rather than to submit to the Vice-Chancellor's perentory order.—United Press.

Thundershowers In Malabar And Mysore

POONA, March 22

Scattered thundershowers occurred in Malabar, Mysore, Assam and Kashmir. A Western disturbance is affecting the North-west Frontier.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain will occur along Northwest Frontier and in Kashmir, Assam and South Madras.—A.P.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, March 20.

	Season to-date	This week	Corresponding Season 1934|35	Corresponding Week 1935.
Total in sight (excluding linters)	11,066	90	7,204	104 bales
Fowarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,624	103	3,527	120 bales
Exports from U.S. Ports	4,899	110	3,631	87 bales
Of which to Japan	1,247	45	1,228	21 bales
Of which to China	39	1	90	3 bales
Of which to Great Britain	1,084	16	585	3 bales
Of which to Germany	676	13	304	10 bales
Stock at New York	——	4	——	21 bales
Stock at U.S. Ports	——	2,182	——	2,376 bales
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	——	1,967	——	557 bales
World's visible supply	——	7,398	——	7,500 bales
Of which American Cotton	——	5,639	——	5,525 bales
Forwarded to world's mills, (excluding linters)	8,533	215	6,997	244 bales
Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,445	60	4,032	37 bales

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

UNIFORM WAGE IN ALL PROVINCES

A. I. V. I. Association Fixes 3 Annas For 8 Hours' Efficient Labour

Below are important extracts from the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Management of the A. I. V. I. A. held at Savli, C. P. on the 4th instant.

The Secretary submitted the report.

The accounts of the Board of Management showed receipts from the Board of Trustees of Rs. 6,573-6-3 and a balance in hand of Rs. 2,226-11-11.

The following expenditure in connection with buildings, etc., have been incurred since the last Board meeting:—

28th February, 1936. Expenditure on Buildings, etc.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Upstair rooms	1,905	11	9
Training School, Building	1,661	15	0
Training School, Equipment	25	0	0
Training School, Extension	364	14	0
Godown materials	463	14	0
Fuel Shed alterations	83	8	0
Carding Room alterations	28	9	6
South Field Well	40	0	9
Side Tanks at Well	159	0	0
Gates	24	4	9
Fencing	13	15	0
6 Library shelves	76	8	0
Apiary Shed	6	0	0
Sindi Land and Buildings	158	9	6

The cost of the two rooms over the office on the first floor not exceeding Rs. 2,000 has been promised by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. The well in the south field has been sunk to the depth of 17 ft.

Since the last Board meeting, 42 ordinary members have been admitted and one member has died. One Agent has been appointed. 5 have resigned and one has died. Seven paid workers have been appointed and one has resigned. On 1st March there were on the rolls. 464 ordinary Members. 56 Agents. 32 Certified shops. 5 Affiliated Bodies.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

There have been 45 admissions. The Board granted scholarships to 25 (including ten scholarships through Seth Jamnalal Bajaj). The rest are meeting their own expenses.

It was decided that a subsidy may be paid to the Nalwadi Tannery for allowing the students of our Training School to learn tanning, to cover the loss and wastage, incidental to the training of apprentices, the amount of such subsidy to be fixed by the School Committee and the Tannery authorities by negotiation.

Sjt. Laxmidas P. Asar placed before the meeting suggestions for carrying on experiments and improving rice and flour "chakkis" and for propagating the best methods and results obtained. He was authorised to spend up to Rs. 500 for this purpose.

A scheme to experiment similarly with methods of oil-pressing was considered and Sjt. Laxmidas P. Asar was authorised to spend up to Rs. 700 in that connection.

CERTIFICATES OF SHOPS.

It was decided that certificates granted to shops should be renewable from year to year, and that fresh applications for certification should be sent in after the accounts of the previous year had been settled.

Where a certified shop has been working for four months or less during a year, it was decided to charge a certification fee of rupee one per month, without any reference to the turnover.

UNIFORM WAGE.

It was resolved to adopt for all provinces a uniform standard wage of 3 annas per day for eight hours' efficient labour.

All certified shops and agents are required to send in information about wages paid in industries connected with the production of articles for which they have been certified or in connection with which they have been working, and where the wage actually paid is less than our minimum standard, they are required to take steps to ensure that this standard minimum wage is paid.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

	Index number of prices eq. 100	Purchasing power of the dollar 1926 eq. 100cts.
1934 average	76.6	30.7
1935 average	83.0	20.5
Jan., 1935 average	81.0	23.4
Mar., 1935 average	81.3	23.0
June, 1935 average	82.0	21.9
July, 1935 average	82.1	21.9
Sep., 1935 average	85.1	17.5
Dec., 1935 average	84.2	18.7
Jan., 1936 average	84.0	19.0
Feb., 1936 week I	84.0	19.0
Feb., 1936 week II	83.5	19.8
Feb., 1936 week III	83.4	19.9
Feb., 1936 week IV	83.8	19.4

VICEROY PRAISES Dr. MOONJE

Gives Donation Of Rs. 250 For Military School

NEW DELHI, March 21

Dr. Moonje, who met the Viceroy on 16th March and explained to him the aims and objects of the Central Hindu Military Education Society and the general scheme of the Bhonsala Military School which the Society is organising, has received the following letter of appreciation from His Excellency:—

"Dear Dr. Moonje, I am much interested to learn of your effort to start the Bhonsala Military School which is, as I understand it, to be organised on the principle of the public school in order to inculcate into the minds and bodies of our young citizens the qualities of character and discipline and sense of responsibility which are absolutely essential if they wish to fit themselves for army service or for any other career, In order to show you my interest in your venture, I send you a donation of Rs. 250 and wish you all success in starting what I hope may prove to be a most useful organisation in training its pupils to do good service for the British Empire in future years. Yours sincerely Willingdon."—A.P.

RESTRAINT ORDERS ON DACCA YOUNGMEN

DACCA, March 21.

A number of youngmen with their guardians were summoned the other day to the District Intelligence Branch Office where they were served by the District Magistrate with orders of restraint.—United Press.

VILLAGE CHOWKIDAR MURDERED?

PARULIA, March 21.

Report has been received of the murder of a village chowkidar at Ingdogara, P. S. Manbuzar.

It is stated that while he was on his usual rounds at night in the village, he found a band of robbers cutting a hole in the house of a barber. As soon as the robbers found that they had been discovered they attacked the chowkidar, inflicting severe injuries on him to which he succumbed.—United Press.

HAMMOND REPORT AND PARLIAMENT

NEW DELHI, March 21.

A communique announces:—

The Secretary of State declares the intention of presenting to Parliament on the evening of March 23 the draft electoral Orders-in-Council dealing with the Provincial Legislatures.

Along with these draft Orders will be presented in form of a communal paper a memorandum showing briefly where His Majesty's Government differed from the Hammond Committee on the major issues and for what reasons.—United Press

Substantial Recovery In Imports Of Yarn & Cloth

HEAVY ARRIVALS OF GREY PRINTED AND FENTS FROM JAPAN

The following excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee of the Millowners' Association during February will be found interesting:—

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into Bombay during January 1933.

GENERAL.

The returns for the month of January reveal a substantial recovery in the importations into Bombay of both cotton yarn and piecegoods during the month as compared with the previous month. It is remarkable that, in the case of cotton yarn, the month's imports reached proportions far in excess of what has prevailed for some considerable time past.

COTTON YARN

Imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions totalled 2.7 million lbs. during the month as compared with 1.4 million lbs. in December. The United Kingdom increased her sendings from 134,000 lbs. to 201,000 lbs., while imports from Japan and China at 1.7 million lbs. and 831,000 lbs. were very nearly double the previous month's figures. The increase in imports recorded during the month was spread over all types of yarn, the highest advance being recorded under Grey Singles yarn.

Importations of grey single yarns amounted to 958,000 lbs. as compared with 383,000 lbs. in December. Imports from Japan rose from 113,000 lbs. in December to 414,000 lbs. during the month, of which nearly 350,000 lbs. consisted of yarns of counts 31s. to 40s. Sendings from China rose from 164,000 lbs. to no less than 430,000 lbs., made up of 238,000 lbs. of yarns of counts 31s. to 40s., 182,000 lbs. of counts 51s. to 60s. and 10,000 lbs. of counts over 60s. The United Kingdom improved her sendings by 13,000 lbs. to 113,000 lbs.

Imports of grey folded yarn rose by 223,000 lbs. to 705,000 lbs., of which 402,000 lbs. came from China as against 240,000 lbs. in the previous month. Japan increased her sendings by 50,000 lbs. to 282,000 lbs., while the United Kingdom sent 20,000 lbs., as against 7,000 lbs. in December.

Bleached yarn imports amounted to 109,000 lbs. during the month compared with 38,000 lbs. in December. The United Kingdom sent 65,000 lbs. as against 24,000 lbs. in the previous month and Japan 44,000 lbs. as against 12,000 lbs.

Imports of mercerised yarn recorded a notable rise—911,000 lbs. as compared with 515,000 lbs. in December. All, but a bare 1,000 lbs. from the United Kingdom, came from Japan.

COTTON PIECEGOODS

The importations of cotton piecegoods (including fents) into Bombay totalled 30.8 million yards during the month as compared with 19.6 million yards in December. The United Kingdom improved her share by 1.3 million yards to 7.2 million yards, while Japan increased her sendings, particularly of plain grey and printed goods and fents, by as much as 9.3 million yards to 22.3 million yards.

Imports of plain grey goods amounted to 10.7 million yards as compared with 5.7 million yards in December. Japan supplied 9.4 million yards, mostly of Longcloth and Shirtings, as against 4.9 million yards in December. The United Kingdom's imports rose by 432,000 yards to 1.2 million yards, made up principally of Jaconets, Madapollams, Mulls, etc.

In the case of bordered grey goods, takings for the month at 116,000 yards compared with 300,000 yards in the previous month. The whole of the imports came from the United Kingdom.

Importations of bleached goods rose by 1.2 million yards to 3.8 million yards of which the United Kingdom and Japan supplied 1.6 million yards and 1.9 million yards respectively as against 1.2 million yards each in December. Japan increased her sendings of Longcloths and Shirtings by half a million yards to 1 1/2 million yards and of Mulls by 150,000 yards to 310,000 yards. In the case of the United Kingdom, improvements were recorded as under:

Checks, Spots and Stripes—143,000 yards against 53,000 yards in December.

Jaconets, Madapollams, Mulls and Cambrics—360,000 yards against 186,000 yards in December.

Longcloths and Shirtings—336,000 yards against 204,000 yards in December.

Mulls—324,000 yards against 39,000 yards in December.

Imports of printed goods advanced by 2.6 million yards to 8 million yards. The United Kingdom increased her share by 200,000 yards to 1.6 million yards, while Japan's share rose by nearly 2 1/2 million yards to 6 1/2 million yards. The chief lines in which Japan increased her imports were:

Printed Drills and Jeans—3.8 million yards against 2.8 million yards in the previous month.

Printed Shirtings—1.3 million yards against 0.6 million yards in the previous month.

Prints and Chintz—0.4 million yards against 0.3 million yards in the previous month.

Imports of dyed goods at 2 1/2 million yards showed a rise of 230,000 yards. The United Kingdom improved her sendings by half a million yards to 1.9 million yards, while Japan's imports dropped by 180,000 yards to 366,000 yards.

Importations of woven coloured goods rose by 50,000 yards to 272,000 yards, of which Japan and the United Kingdom supplied 157,000 yards, and 108,000 yards as against 110,000 yards and 99,000 yards in the previous month.

Imports of fents amounted to 5.3 million yards during the month as compared with just under 3 million yards in December. Japan very nearly doubled her imports which stood at 4 million yards; the United States of America sent 742,000 yards, or half a million yards more than in December; while the United Kingdom's imports dropped by 63,000 yards to 590,000 yards.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

There was a substantial advance in the imports of artificial silk yarn which amounted to 973,000 lbs. as compared with 719,000 lbs. in December. Japan supplied 957,000 lbs. as against 402,000 lbs. in the previous month. Imports from Italy at 13,000 lbs. dwindled to insignificant proportions.

ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECEGOODS

Importations of artificial silk piecegoods also registered a notable increase, the month's takings rising by 2.7 million yards to 8.4 million yards, made up of 7.9 million yards of pure artificial silk piecegoods (of which Japan sent 7.8 million yards) and 533,000 yards of artificial silk mixed goods (of which Japan's share amounted to 482,000 yards).

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH INDIA IN JANUARY.

GENERAL.

The returns for the month of January 1936 reveal a very substantial rise in the imports of both cotton yarn and piecegoods into British India as compared with the figures for the previous month

COTTON YARN

Imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions amounted to 5.8 million lbs. as compared with 3 million lbs. in December 1935. The imports from the principal countries were as under:

	Dec. 1935.	Jan. 1936
United Kingdom	701,000	982,000
Japan	1,412,000	2,761,000
China	906,000	2,067,000

Imports of grey singles yarn at 2.8 million lbs. were double of those of the previous month. Takings of 31s.—40s. advanced from 735,000 lbs. to 1,665,000 lbs. of which China sent 828,000 lbs. as against 320,000 lbs. in December and Japan 723,000 lbs. against 352,000 lbs.

Takings of counts above 50s. advanced by 467,000 lbs. to 1,021,100 lbs.—sendings from the United Kingdom and China going up by 67,000 lbs. and 376,000 lbs. to 371,000 lbs. and 586,000 lbs.

Grey doubled yarn imports amounted to 1,206,000 lbs. as compared with 619,000 lbs. in December. Takings of 26s. to 50s. advanced by 574,000 lbs. to 996,000 lbs. Japan and China sent 455,000 lbs. and 525,000 lbs. as against 151,000 lbs. and 270,000 lbs. in December.

Bleached yarn imports registered an advance of 205,000 lbs, and amounted to 414,000 lbs. Sendings from the United Kingdom advanced by 101,000 lbs. to 270,000 lbs.

Mercerised yarn imports also advanced by 634,000 lbs. to 1,255,000 lbs. Japan supplied 1,248,000 lbs. as compared with 620,000 lbs. in December.

COTTON PIECEGOODS

A very substantial increase of just above 36 million yards was registered in the imports of cotton piecegoods (excluding fents), which amounted to 92 million yards during January 1936. Sendings from the United Kingdom advanced by 15 million yards to 36.6 million yards and those from Japan by 21.2 million yards to 54.8 million yards.

PLAIN GREY GOODS

Imports of plain grey goods amounted to just under 23 million yards as against 14.5 million yards in December 1935. Sendings from the United Kingdom advanced by 0.7 million yards to 2.1 million yards and those from Japan by 7.8 million yards to 20.8 million yards.

BORDERED GREY GOODS

There was an increase of 6 million yards in the imports under this head which amounted to 13.5 million yards. The United Kingdom and Japan sent 5.6 million yards and 7.9 million yards as compared with 3.7 million yards and 3.8 million yards respectively in December 1935.

BLEACHED GOODS

Imports under this head totalled 22.6 million yards as againnst 13.7 million yards in December. Sendings from the United Kingdom advanced by 7.2 million yards to 16.2 million yards and those from Japan by 1.6 million yards to 5.8 million yards.

PRINTED GOODS

Takings of printed goods at 21 million yards registered an advance of 8.3 million yards over those of the previous month. The United Kingdom sent 5.3 million yards as against 3.5 million yards in December and Japan 15.7 million yards against 9.2 million yards.

DYED GOODS

8.9 million yards of dyed goods were imported during the month as compared with 5.3 million yards in the previous month. Sendings from the United Kingdom totalled 6.6 yards as against 3.5 million yards in December and those from Japan totalled 1.9 million yards as against 1.4 million yards.

WOVEN COLOURED GOODS

There was an increase of 0.9 million yards in the imports under this category which amounted to 3 million yards. Sendings from the United Kingdom advanced by 404,000 yards to 759,000 yards, and those from Japan by 0.6 million yards to 2.2 million yards.

FENTS

Takings of fents at 5.9 million yards registered an increase of 2.4 million yards over the previous month's figure. Sendings from Japan advanced by 1.9 million yards to 4.3 million yards and those from the U.S.A. by 589,000 yards to 792,000 yards, while those from the United Kingdom dropped by 139,000 yards to 766,000 yards.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

Imports of artificial silk yarn at 1.5 million lbs. were 0.5 million lbs. in excess of those of the previous month. Sendings from Japan at 1,442,000 lbs. were 732,000 lbs. more than the previous month's figure. There were no imports of artificial silk yarn from Italy during the month.

ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECEGOODS

Imports of 100 per cent artificial silk goods amounted to 9.5 million yards as against 6.3 million yards in December 1935. Takings of mixture goods totalled 688,000 yards as compared with 483,000 yards. Japan sent 9.4 million yards of 100 per cent artificial silk goods and 604,000 yards of mixture goods as against 6.2 million yards and 348,000 yards respectively in the previous month.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

Restricted Trade With India

Liverpool, Mar. 4.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Cloth.—Trade with India continues to be restricted by Tariff uncertainty. It is believed that a good volume of business is banking up in readiness to be released in the event of a helpful concession being obtained, and, in any event, a clear declaration one way or the other, should lead to greater activity by removing the doubt that now exists.

Turnover this week has again been disappointing. Karachi continues to be the most enterprising outlet and white shirtings, medium mulls, jaconnets and fancies have been booked.

Bombay, and the up-country markets, Amritsar and Delhi have been interested in dyed goods and fancies. Some of the contracts for dyed jeans have been fairly substantial. Demand for Ceylon remains healthy, especially for white shirtings, mulls and fancies. Printed and dyed voiles have been fixed up for Java and Singapore, and business in lawns and voiles has gone through for Rangoon. Demand from Egypt has been limited to fine mulls, tanjibs, white shirtings and prints.

Yarn.—The selling basis of coarse Yarn was altered last week from 23/8d on March "futures" to 2 7/16d. on May "futures." Comparatively little fresh business has been offering in Hosiery Yarns but contracts have been taken up well.

A feature on the Egyptian side, has been the heavy sales of Yarns for Thread making. Apart from this, and a few specialities, demand has been poor.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 21.

T.T. London on:—

New York (closing rate)	4.95-13|16
Paris	74.91
Berlin	12.28
Madrid	36.16
Amsterdam	7.27
Brussels	29.29
Milan	62.31
Berne	15.14 1|4
Prague	119.37

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality)	6-1|4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 21.

May	11.05
July	10.72
October	10.23
December	10.24
January	10.26
Middling Spot	11.46

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 21.

March	11.33
May	11.02
July	10.64
Middling Spot	11.57

NEW YORK.

New York, March 21.

New York 10-55 a.m. and Noon Call, was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 21.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 21.

	To-day's Closing.
March	6.04
April	5.98
May	5.91
June	5.84
July	5.78
August	5.68
September	5.59
October	5.51
November	5.46
December	5.46
January	5.46
February	5.45
Middling Spot	6.32
	10-12 a.m. Quotations.
July	5.77
October	5.51

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 21.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis:	
March	8.92
May	8.72
July	8.53
October	8.45
November	8.22
January	8.10
March	8.06
F.G.F. Spot	9.31

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 21.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.22
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.37
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.52
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.37
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.52
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.67
BENGAL:	
Good	3.95
Fully Good	4.05
Fine	4.17
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.31
Fine	4.43
Superfine	4.55

SEEDS

London, March 21.

	To-day's closing.
Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton,	£11:0:0 March sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton	£12:16:3 Mar|Ap sellers.
Linseed Bombay, London c.i.f. ton,	£13 Mar|Apl. sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, Hull|Cont, c.i.f. ton,	£12:6:3 Mar|Apl sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay. Hull, c.i.f. ton,	£12:10:0 Mar|Apl sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, March 21.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt.	26/3 April sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt.,	26/-1/2 May|Aug sellers.

SMOKED SHEET

London, March 21.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb.,	9-9|16 sellers sellers.

JAVA SUGAR

London, March 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta Mar|Apl per cwt.	6|10-1|2 nominal.
c. and f. Bombay per cwt.	6|7-1|2 nominal
c. and f. Karachi per cwt.	6|7-1|2 nominal

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 21.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	9|16 p.c. to 9|16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	5|8 p.c. to 11|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 p.c. to 2 1|2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2 1|2 p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest Day to Day Loan	3|8 p.c. to 1|2 p.c.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loan	1|2 p.c.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Larger Offerings Of Gold

London, Mar. 4.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £200,611,852 on the 26th ultimo, as compared with £200,611,369 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £820.

In the open market offerings were on a larger scale, about £2,100,000 of bar gold bring disposed of at the daily fixing. Business has been more active and, in addition to the general demand, there were indications of buying for a special quarter. Prices continued to rule at a good premium over gold exchange parties.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registeded from mid-day on the 24th February to mid-day on the 2nd instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,382,592
British India	924,940
British Malaya	13,960
Australia	289,052
Canada	100,000
U. S. A.	177,384
Germany	15,429
Netherlands	3,408
France	3,335
Spain	7,281
Other countries	17,534
	£3,084,915

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£1,000,066
France	258,574
Finland	22,835
Other countries	1,548
	£1,283,023

The s.s. "Narkunda" which sailed from Bombay on February 29th carries gold to the value of about £495,000 consigned to London.

SILVER.

During the first half of the week under review, the market maintained a steady tone with the quotation for cash at 19.3/4d. and that for two months delivery varying only between 19.5/8d. and 19.11/16d. Selling on China account and resales by speculators formed the supplies and the main support was from the Indian Bazaars.

Following a falling-off in the up-country demand, advices from Bombay on the 2nd instant showed a weaker tendency and Indian buying in the London Market eased in consequence. Support was therefore lacking and with little to offset offerings by China and speculators prices declined sharply, 19.1/8d and 19d. for the respective deliveries being quoted yesterday. There was a slight reaction to 19.3/16d and 19-1/16d to-day.

The tendency is uncertain and, in the absence of any indication from the American Treasury, may depend upon whether the lower prices attract demand from India.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 24th February to mid-day on the 2nd instant:—

IMPORTS.

British India	£ 29,020
Manchuria	211,356
Japan	42,024
Netherlands	29,691
Belgium	8,134
British Malaya	3,716
Australia	1,037
Other countries	3,415
	£328,393

EXPORTS.

British India	£289,594
France	1,245
Egypt	2,330
Other countries	2,317
	£295,486

IN NEW YORK.

(per ounce .999 fine)

Feb. 26th—Mar. 3rd. inclusive 45 cents.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 27th ultimo to the 4th March was dol 4.99 1/2 and the lowest dol. 4.98 3/4.

Statistics for the month of February:

BAR SILVER per oz. std.

	Cash delivery
Highest price	20.1/16d.
Lowest price	19.7/16d.
Average	19.7963d.
	Two months delivery.
Highest price	20d.
Lowest price	19.5/16d.
Average	19.7113d.

BAR GOLD.

	per oz. fine.
Highest price	141s/2d.
Lowest price	140s/6d.
Average	140s/10.90d.

BETTER DEMAND FOR CLOTH

Weakness In Cotton Unlikely

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

NEW YORK.

	May.	Jan.
11-3-36	10.96	10.36
18-3-36	10.94	10.13
	—.02	—.23

LIVERPOOL.

	May.	Jan.
11-3-36	5.88	5.54
18-3-36	5.86	5.45
	—.02	—.09

BOMBAY.

BROACH.

	A/May.	J/Aug.
12-3-36	199-0-0	200-0-0
19-3-36	194-8-0	195-8-0
	—4-8-0	—4-8-0

Fluctuations in the American markets have again been within a narrow range and trading has been on a small scale. There appears to be a good steady demand for spot cotton and Pool cotton is being released at a rate about sufficient to meet this. Holdings of Pool cotton are believed to have been reduced to about 335,000 bales. In addition the Pool has reduced its holdings in the Futures market. The consumption of cotton by American mills in the month of February was at the satisfactory total of 517,000 bales, making the total for the season to date 3,523,000 bales as compared with 3,153,000 bales at the same date last year. Exports of American cotton up till the end of last week were 4,789,000 bales so far this season as compared with 3,544,000 bales at the corresponding date last season. It seems unlikely there will be any weakness in old crop positions for the remainder of the present season.

NEW CROP POSITION.

Very little interest is being given to New Crops as there is still much uncertainty as to the acreage to be placed under cotton, and until more is known about this, weather conditions will not play a large part in the position. Temperatures have been low enough during the winter to kill off many of the weevil in hibernation, but against this there have been complaints of the soil being too dry in large areas in the West.

The Bombay market has also moved within narrow limits. There has been a large demand recently from the Far East but only a moderate interest has been shown by European Exporters. Indian cotton recently has been undoubtedly cheap for some time and this is being reflected in the large offtake. Last week although arrivals into Bombay totalled 99,000 only 14,000 bales were added to the stock. The peak of the crop movement is now over. Exports for the season to date are ahead of last year, and as exporters are believed to have heavy commitments for the next two months, in spite of our crop being larger than last year, we do not look like having a large accumulation of stocks at any time during the remainder of the year. This position should soon lead to a narrower parity with other growths.

The cloth demand in the local market for which we have been looking recently appears to have commenced and one large line is reported to have been made by a Bombay Mill. The price obtained was lower than previously, but with lower cotton costs, we do not think this price can be described as unsatisfactory. As compared with last year not only is our market lower but the basis of most staple cotton is appreciably cheaper. The supply of good stapled Indian cotton is none too plentiful this year, and as some of such cotton is now on an exportable basis and is being exported, basis should be at or near the lowest for the season.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 20.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Names of Company	Latest prices.
Assam Bengal Railway ordy. Stock	£ 87 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	£ 0 12 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	£103 0 0
B.B. & C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	£115 0 0
Brazilian Traction Pow. & Lt. Ord.	dol 13.50
Cables & Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stock	£ 28 0 0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	£ 3 2 3
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	£ 2 6 0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	£ 3 1 6
Fanti Investment Trust Co	£ 0 12 6
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	£ 33 0 0
Genl. and Comi. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	£100 0 0
East India Distilleries and and S. F. Ord.	£ 1 3 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 7 5 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£103 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£ 2 19 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0 3 6
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs.	£106 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	£ 2 1 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	£ 94 0 0

Minor Movement In Near Future In Cotton

LARGER CROP IN GUJARAT

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Writing in "Commerce and Finance" on the subject of the first 50,000 bales spot cotton sold on the 12th February by the Pool, Mr. A. J. Mann says: "Offers to buy came from 89 separate bidders and they asked for a total of 247,483 bales. Only 50,000 bales were released and the average price received for that amount of cotton was 12.05 cents a lb" State Messrs. Langley and Co.

That surely is illuminating evidence of the absence of desirable cotton outside Government stocks.

From 5th March to 13th March the Pool sold 67,000 bales and over the period 12th February—13th March 285,000 bales were sold, leaving Pool stocks of actual cotton on 13th March at 340,000 bales.

In mid-December Messrs. Marshall Geer and Co., of New York informed us that Pool stocks were then made up of—

200,000 bales extremely low grade undesirable cotton.

200,000 bales usable by domestic mills

200,000 bales that could come into competition with any short staple variety not spinnable in the U. S. A. in any large quantity.

DESIRABLE COTTON.

So that most of the desirable cotton held by the Pool now seems to have been sold. For a further supply of such cotton it looks as if the trade must look mainly to the loan cotton held by the Government.

All of which seems to add emphasis to a statistical position already acknowledged to be strong.

Why then is so little of that statistical strength being reflected in the futures market?

Principally, we think, because had those 285,000 bales of spot cotton been sold by the merchant firms of America, 285,000 bales of hedges in the futures market would have been lifted. But Government cotton is not hedged.

This year the market will miss the support which normally comes from hedge lifting during the first five months of the calendar year when cotton already hedged goes into consumption.

As, however, it is unlikely that the Government will have any intention of selling spots on declines and in addition are long of futures while holding a majority of stocks of actual, the future course of old crop still looks firmly within their control.

It is in new crop that the real market factors of the future will be reflected. Anything more than minor movement in the near future looks uplikely but purchases made in easy markets should eventually show profits.

Moving only within narrow limits, the Bombay market has nevertheless been the centre of active business.

FIRM UNDERTONE

Because local sentiment early in the week was against the market the supply of contracts was sufficient to offset a daily demand from shippers. But the balance of operations has been slightly in favour of the trader as opposed to the speculator and the undertone is firm.

The speculator in India is disappointed.

He can see little good in New York.

With a highly developed taste for quick results, the prolonged uncertainty as to the efficacy of the Farm Bill and the fact that, given a suitable opportunity, the U.S. Government have an obvious intention of selling their holdings, has little appeal for him.

Meanwhile, sales of Indian cotton in Japan during the last fortnight have been large. Japan is India's biggest buyer and the market can only remain normal so long as Japan fulfils that function. But the sales of the last few weeks have gone some way towards compensating for the long period of inactivity at the beginning of the year.

Demand from the Continent and Lancashire has tapered off and business with China has not developed to the extent which looked probable a week ago.

Meanwhile, receipts at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Rangoon and Tuticorin for the week ending 7th March were 46,320 bales ahead of the corresponding week last year, while shipments from the same ports showed a falling off of 9,437 bales.

From the first September receipts at those ports totalling 2,896,791 were half a million in excess of last year with shipments at 1,667,998 bales only 114,533 over last year.

Shipment figures for March, April and May should, however, make satisfactory reading.

Movement continues in the Western districts, with the basis showing a tendency to ease. In the Comptah and the adjacent districts movement is slow and demand for the cotton even slower.

Arrivals on the main Broach lines including Ankleshwar and Jagadia have varied during the week between 9,000 and 10,000 bales daily. Recent weather conditions in those districts and also in Gujerat have been excellent and there is some tendency to increase crop estimates.

The Bombay spot market has been active. Local mills, still depressed by extremely unfavourable conditions in cloth, have been quiet but shippers are keen buyers of all nonstaple styles.

In easy markets here we think purchases are to be recommended.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Mar. 20.

The Sugar market ruled steady during the week both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions. The steadiness in Ready was mainly due to improved demand from consuming centres and better advices received from foreign markets. Prices on the whole fluctuated within narrow limits of about an anna per cwt. Deshi Sugar prices remained unchanged during the week. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java/Ready Rs. 13/9 and 13/8
March Rs. 4/4/6 and 4/3/6.
April/May Rs. 4/5 and 4/4
July/Sept. Rs. 4/5/3 and 4/4/3
Deshi Rs. 12/14 and 12/13
Deshi Sugar/Ready Rs. 12/14 to 13/7 and 12/13 to 13/6.

Java Market was reported steady. It was reported that Java 'Nivas' increased their selling limits by 5 points viz. to F. 3.90 for W.C. India.

Arrivals:—

There was no arrival of foreign Sugar during the week. Receipts of Deshi Sugar during the week estimated at about 12,000 bags.

Offtake and Stocks.—

Offtake during the week estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,60,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar.—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/9 Cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 3/15/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 4/3/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April/May Rs. 4/4/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 4/4/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.
British Refined Sugar Rs. 14/1 per cwt.
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/5
Deshi Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/14 to 13/7.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 21.

	To-day's Closing
Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe,	Nominal
Wheat, Barletta Russo	Nominal.
Wheat, South Australian,	30/6 Mar. sellers.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1936

No Rejection Of Constitution Through Office Acceptance

Congress Pledged To Independence

"No Imperialism & Freedom In One & Same Dish"

The Anti-Constitution Conference of Congressmen in the city organised by the Anti-Ministry Committee unanimously decided on Saturday evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall that the only course left at present for the Indian National Congress was to adopt such measures as would make the woking of the Constitution impossible.

The Conference also passed a resolution by a very large majority to the effect that Congressmen should in no circumstances accept offices under the Constitution, which they decided to reject at the Bombay Congress session.

KAMALADEVI'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Mr. M. R. Masani, Secretary of the All-India Anti-Ministry Committee, opening the Conference said that he was pleased that so many people had gathered at such a conference, and he congratulated the local Congressmen on behalf of his Committee on their efforts. He said that the conspiracy of silence among a section of Congress leaders should be broken. The Bombay session of the Congress had decided on rejecting the Constitution, and he was sorry to see that nothing had been done to put the resolution into action. Whenever the question of the new Constitution or the question of acceptance of offices was opened, they the leaders, followed a policy of "hush hush',' while propaganda was allowed to be carried on in favour of acceptance of office. That was the reason why Sardar Sardul Singh had resigned from the Working Committee. The speaker thought that the issue before the Congress was clear. If a clear lead was given by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru at the Lucknow Congress,, he was sure that most of the delegates to the Congress would vote against acceptance of offices.

OBJECT OF CONFERENCE.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates, said that the object of the Conference deserved the utmost attention from all people. India had been under political slavery because there had not been any unity in the country. There was not a single organisation in the country which commanded the confidence of the country as a whole. But since the advent of Mahatma Gandhi into Congress, that body had got the confidence of the whole country. It was through self-sacrifice and selfless work of Congress, that the Congress had attained such a unique position. Certain moderate elements in the Congress were still there, and it was they who started the cry that Congressmen should accept offices. The speaker had no objection to those persons doing so, provided they did not use the name of the Indian National Congress. The Constitution had been rejected by the whole country. People wanted a Constitution prepared by themselves. He thought that by Congressmen accepting offices the fight for India's independence would be held in check.

Mr. Manibhai Desai proposed, and Mr. Khedgikar seconded, that Srimati Kamaladevi should be the president of the Conference, and the proposition was carried.

KAMALADEVI'S SPEECH.

The President in the course of her speech said:—

It is surprising, if not seemingly ridiculous, for a body of Congressmen to sit in Conference at this hour to decide against acceptance of offices under the new constitution. When the Congress declared its goal as Purna Swaraj and Complete Independence, when it lay down Self-Determination as one of its political principle, when it resolved that a Constituent Assembly alone had the right to determine India's Constitution, surely the whole course of its future history was decided. It is, therefore, surprising, that the ghosti of Constitutionalism which we thought had been laid low once and for all should have been able to raise its head. Though the change may seem simple, it is rather complicated and has a deep psychological significance. We have to really trace it back to the debacle which followed the decline of the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1933, when a whole lot of reactionary forces were let loose as always happens under such circumstances.

"DEAD SEA OF CONSTITUTIONALISM."

Had the radical elements been then in a position to grip the steering wheel through a forceful organisation and direct the country the history would have been different. But due to a variety of reasons the leadership passed into the hands of reactionaries and those with distinctly Rightist tendencies who did not fail to avail themselves of this golden opportunity slowly to steer the Congress ship once again into the dead sea of Constitutionalism.

The Constitution was to be rejected—the word to remain for ever undefined—in reality to remain a dead letter. A Constitu-

(Continued on Page 14)

PROTECTION FOR HANDLOOM WEAVER

Assembly "Small Industry Group's" Resolutions

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Small Industries Group in the Assembly held on March 19 passed the following resolutions:—

(1) Resolved that the present revenues duty on the import of woollen hosiety be replaced by a protective duty of 40 p.c.

(2) Resolved further that woven label shounld be attached to the imports of All-Wool goods so that retailers may not pass mixture fabrics as All-Wool products to the ignorant consumers.

(3) Resolved further that there should be no distinction between cotton knitted fabric and cotton knitted apparel so far as the duty is concerned and that the duty on cotton apparel should be 35 p.c. or 12 annas per lb. whichever is higher.

(4) Resolved also that the so-called sports-shirts should not be distinguished from cotton under shirts so far as the import duty is concerned and that the duty on all under-shirts including sports-shirts be raised to Re. 1 per lb.

(5) Resolved further that the grant now being made for the development of handloom weaving be substantially increased and that suitable steps be taken to protect handloom weavers from the competition of Indian and foreign mills.

The Group also decided to submit two Notes to the Finance Member—one on financial assistance to small and cottage industries of the country and another on the tariff arrangement of the country vis-a-vis the small and cottage industries.—United Press.

MADRAS CHIEF MINISTERSHIP

Rajah Of Bobbili To Be Re-appointed On Return

MADRAS, March 21

The Rajah of Bobbili, Chief Minister, has received permission to leave for England on grounds of health. As at present arranged he intends to leave Madras in the first week of April for Bombay en route to England and it is expected he will be back in time for the meeting of the Legislative Council in August. The Rajah immediately on leaving the limits of the presidency will resign his office but it is understood will be reappointed First Minister on return from Europe.

The Rajah of Bobbili, was entertained at a garden party by a committee of hosts this afternoon at Willingdon. Nearly a thousand persons attended the function.—A.P.

MAIN CONGRESS PANDAL TO ACCOMMODATE 50,000

Arrangements For Holding Lucknow Session Nearing Completion

LUCKNOW, March 21.

The construction work in the Motinagar is at present proceeding apace. With the vast area occupied by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition on one side, the main pandal, the Subjects Committee pandal, with small and neat huts for Congress leaders all around it on the other side, the volunteers' camps in the back and with an array of beautifully designed stalls for Swadeshi Bazar on both the sides of the main entrance to the Motinagar, the appearance of a small and busy town is given to any casual visitor who happens to go there.

The main pandal which is being constructed to accommodate about 50,000 delegates and visitors has been designed in an oval shape and directly faces the Exhibition. Between the pandal and the Exhibition a spacious Square has been constructed in the centre of which the Congress Flag staff over hundred feet in height is being erected. On one side of the Square, just facing the main entrance to the Motinagar a spacious pandal for the Subjects Committee is being constructed. A number of small simple and neat huts have been erected all around this pandal for the President-elect of the Congress and his party as well as to accommodate other Congress leaders who would like to stay there.

The Enquiry Office has already been opened at the Motinagar under the supervision of Dr. Lakshmi Sahai. The other departmental offices of the Congress Reception Committee which are at present located in a residential building nearby, will also soon shift to the Congress ground itself. The post office has already begun working there. The Telegrapn Office will be opened there on April 1.

The delegates camps which are being constructed adjoining the main pandal are also nearing completion. A number of huts to serve the purposes of accommodating those who will come to attend the Congress with their families are also under construction.

Dr. Hardikar with his faithful band of workers has taken full charge of the organisation of volunteers. The first camp which was attended by about 200 Congress volunteers from the various districts in the province had already completed its course. The second training camp has also been started. It is proposed to hold a grand rally of Congress volunteers on March 28 when Mahatma Gandhi will come to Lucknow to perform the opening ceremony of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition.

Mrs. Suniti Devi Mitra who is in charge of the lady Volunteers Section, has enrolled more than 200 lady volunteers who are having training under her supervision. It is expected that about 300 more lady volunteers will enroll themselves till early next month before the Congress session.

Dr. Murarilal, General Secretary of the Reception Committee and Chairman of the Construction Committee, hopes that every thing will be complete as desired as regards the arrangements for the Congress session in Lucknow, by the end of this month.—United Press.

NO OPPRESSION OF INACTION

Jawaharlal's Message To Lucknow 'Varsity Union Journal

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

Pundit Jawaharlal Nerhu has sent the following message to the annual issue of the Lucknow University Union Journal for 1936:—

"I am asked for a message. The hunger for messages and the like in India fills me with wonder. Whence does it come? Why does it continue in spite of a surfeit of pious sentiments repeatedly expressed?

"It is natural perhaps to seek commendation for one's work or an exhortation for the future. Some such momentary feeling gives us a measure of great satisfaction and an escape from the oppression of inaction and ineffective living. We begin to delude ourselves into imagining that at any rate we too are doing our bit in the large scheme of things.

"But this is the way of age when the blood runs cold and petrification of mind and body sets in. What of students and young men and women? Are they satisfied with this ineffective substitute for activity? Look at the world around us, pulsating with the fever of change and revolution and an upsetting of the old order. Study it, understand it, fit into it, and play your part in it—or else collect messages and wax fat on them".—United Press.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT IN BIHAR

Sifton Explains Measures Taken By Govt., To Commerce Chamber

PATNA, March 21.

His Excellency Sir James Sifton addressing for the first time the annual session of the Bihar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce this afternoon enumerated various measures taken by the Government for the improvement of agriculture generally and the development of sugar industry in particular in the province.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS

The Governor said that the Bihar Government had considerably increased the staff of experts working for the improvement of the material and methods of agriculture. A large body of Kamdars had been engaged to demonstrate in plots of normal soil in villages the results obtained from good seed and proper tillage. Government had taken steps by legislation and by the creation of a reliable body of inspectors to ensure that the canegrower was not subjected to exploitation but actually received a remunerative price for the cane he grew.

SUGAR EXCISE DUTY

Referring to the sugar excise duty His Excellency said the receipts from the duty assigned to Bihar were being devoted to improvements of the seed which was widely distributed, maintaining an inspectorate and organising of co-operative societies for helping cultivators to market cane successfully.

COAL INDUSTRY

Referring to the coal industry His Excellency hoped that the Railway Board would be able to reduce still further, if they could not abolish, the surcharge on freights. He was glad that the Chamber agreed that steps must be taken by the Government of India to override private rights for the purpose of prevention of fire in mines and for the conservation of the national coal resource.

His Excellency expressed the hope that Sir Otto Niemeyer would favour an immediate subvention for Bihar and Orissa in advance of such assistance that the province might share with other provinces from the ultimate distribution of a residuary part of the income-tax. He counselled the Chamber to expand its membership by inclusion of the more important industries and commerce of the province.—A.P.

Vizagapatam, March 21.—The 6th Swadeshi Exhibition of Vizagapatam will be held from May 1 to May 10.—United Press.

Nothing Political In Harijan Movement

No Sacrifice Too Great For Removal Of Untouchability, Says Kasturba

AMRITSAR, Mar. 21

Mrs. Gandhi presided over the Provincial Achutoddhar Conference which opened to-day and in her address spoke against political exploitation of the Harijan movement and against Harijans changing their faith.

TAKEN IN PROCESSION.

Mrs. Gandhi on arrival at Amritsar, was taken through the city in a big procession accompanied by several prominent workers in the Harijan movement including Mr. Thakkar and Miss Madalsa and headed by bands of Harijans from different districts of the Punjab. The procession was watched by huge crowds "en route." The procession terminated at Jallianwala Bagh at about 7 p.m. when the session of the Conference was opened by Goswami Ganesh Dutt, General Secretary, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha. Five-thousand persons attended the conference.

Lala Ruplal Puri, Chairman, Reception, Committee, in his address referred to the successful working of the Achutoddhar Mandal founded by Lala Lajpat Rai for the removal of untouchability which he described as opposed to Hindu Shastras. How could a nation ask for Swaraj if it did not conceded minor rights to the Harijan brethren? By helping the Harijan movement they were simply atoning for past sins. He urged Hindus to open schools, temples and wells for Harijans, employing them in houses, purchasing from their shops and inter-dining with them. He advised Harijans to keep neat and clean abandon the drink habit and the evil customs of spending much on social ceremonies.

TAKEN DEEP ROOT.

Mrs Gandhi's address in Hindi, which was read by Miss Madalasa declared that the Harijan movement had taken deep root. Although they had not so much untouchability in the Punjab as in other provinces, particularly southern India, the Punjab too had not completely removed it. A lot still remained to be done. Mahatma Gandhi had often declared that there was nothing political in the Harijan movement, it being merely service of humanity. No sacrifice could be too great for the removal of untouchability. She did not favour political exploitation of Harijans or change of faith. Untouchability existed in other religions too in a more or less degree. They were concerned with their own faults and must endeavour to remove the blot from the Hindu community. The service of the Harijan movement would also remove the communal poison.

WATER FUND.

She welcomed Punjab's efforts in raising a pani (water) und saying the more money was needed, it being disgraceful that Harijans should be deprived of water in the land of the five big rivers.

APPEAL TO WOMEN.

She acknowledged the efforts of the Sanatan Dharam Prathidhi Sabha and urged the opening of the doors of schools, temples and wells to Harijans. The Poona Pact had given Harijans 8 seats in the Punjab Legislature. They should stand on their own legs and derive greater benefits. She appealed to women to help this cause by teaching Harijans in their colonies and weaning them from their expensive and fashionable modes of living.

The Conference holds two sessions to-morrow to pass resolutions.—A. P.

CULTURAL VALUE OF JAIN LITERATURE

Exhibition Opened At Baroda

BARODA, March 21.

Amidst a large and distinguished gathering, Sir Krishnamachariar declared open to-day noon the Jain Literature Exhibition.

Dewan Krishnamachariar, in his address said that sustained efforts should be made to explain the cultural value of collections and complimented the organisers for the happy and excellent idea of holding an exhibition as part of the centenary celebrations of Atmaramjee Jain, the late great religious leader of the Jains.—United Press.

"Repeal Those Extra-ordinary Laws"

CALCUTTA, March, 21.

A public meeting held at Albert Hall this evening under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, Satyendra Chandra Maitra, ex-M-L-A, presiding, passed resolutions protesting against statements in the Bengal Administration Report (1934-35) suggesting that the public of Bengal were not concerned with the agitation for the release of detenus.

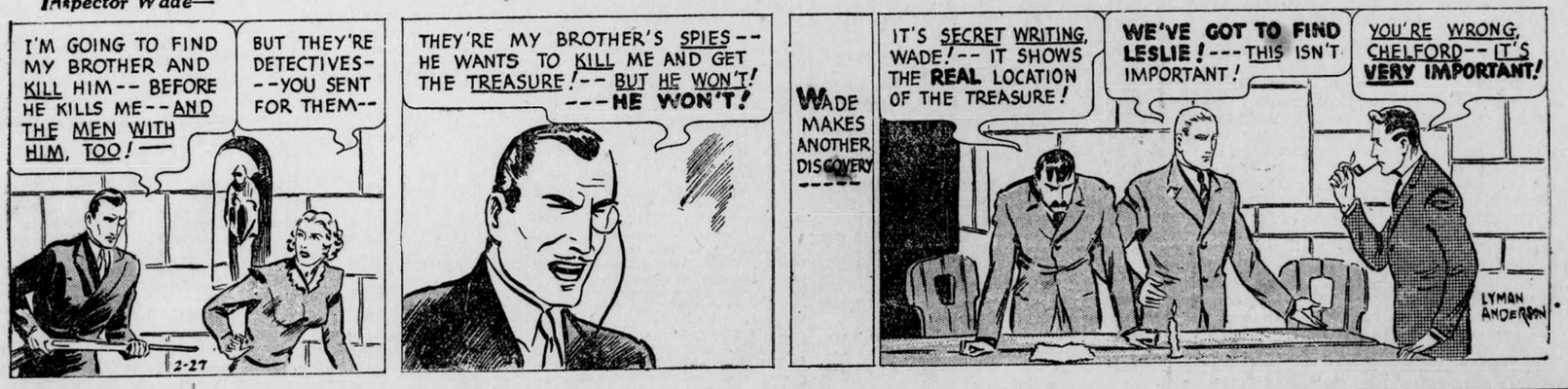
The meeting declared itself unconvinced of the "special plea" made by the report for the retention of thee special laws in the province and appealed to political organisations of all shades to make united efforts to repeal the extraordinary laws.—A.P.

IN ASSEMBLY TO-DAY

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Two Bills, one to amend the Tariff Act, increase duties on feats, impose duty on staple fibre, knitted apparel, and the other to check ticketless travel will be introduced on Monday in the Assembly.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY


Inspector Wade—
I'M GOING TO FIND MY BROTHER AND KILL HIM-- BEFORE HE KILLS ME--AND THE MEN WITH HIM, TOO!—
BUT THEY'RE DETECTIVES--YOU SENT FOR THEM--
2-27
THEY'RE MY BROTHER'S SPIES--HE WANTS TO KILL ME AND GET THE TREASURE!-- BUT HE WON'T! ---HE WON'T!
WADE MAKES ANOTHER DISCOVERY
"The Black Abbot"
IT'S SECRET WRITING, WADE!-- IT SHOWS THE REAL LOCATION OF THE TREASURE!
WE'VE GOT TO FIND LESLIE!---THIS ISN'T IMPORTANT!
YOU'RE WRONG, CHELFORD--IT'S VERY IMPORTANT!
LYMAN ANDERSON

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.